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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907,				
11th May	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6822
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	8294		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipt to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Galonnet	16th May 1907.
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIE	6,385	Galonnet	3rd Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Combe	31st " "

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RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "
ARMAND BEHIE	6,385	Guiounet	20th July "

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APRIL 23RD, 1907.
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Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	300	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	730	430	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	500	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

Mark.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Trafford Hall	5,321	May 5	May 12	May 12	June 14
*	Newby Hall	4,388	" 13	" 20	" 20	" 22
*‡	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 21	" 28	June 3	" 30
*‡	City of London	9,000	June 19	June 26	July 5	July 29
†	City of Karachi	8,547	July 4	July 11	" 20	Agst. 14
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 23	" 30	Agst. 8	Sep. 14
	Trafford Hall	5,321	Agst. 8	Agst. 15	" 21	" 23
*‡	City of Manchester	8,531	" 14	" 22	" 30	" 1
†	Merton Hall	4,337	" 22	" 21	Sep. 7	Oct. 1
*‡	City of York	7,708	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 30	Nov. 10	"	"
*‡	City of London	9,000	Nov. 2	" 9	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	3,170	Mon. 13th May	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,900	Thur. 9th May	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,170	Frid. 10th May	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 13th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Kuweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 18th May.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

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7th May, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

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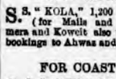

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st June,
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND.	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd July.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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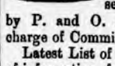

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th May 1907.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	B. Gucchi	15th June "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th July "

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ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July "

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The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
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The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
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ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... " 10,700,000
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NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities) arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAJPAT MORARJI RAMJI DAYAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, lien or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any, of which they shall not have received notice and such claim will be deemed to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jambulwady, outside the Fort in the island, and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 382·43 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 465 and 468, New No. 2456, Old Survey No. 5/1214, and New Survey No. 6, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the said Jamboolwady, on or towards the West, partly by the property of Dadabhoy Ramji, and partly by the property secondly hereinafter described, and partly by the property belonging to Robert Money's Institution, on or towards the South by the said Robert Money's Institution, and on or towards the East partly by Kalbadevi Road and partly by a property belonging to Robert Money's Institution, the messuage, tenement and stable thereon being Registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under C Ward No. 1785, and Street Nos. 4-9.

SECONDLY.—All that the share, right, title and interest of the vendor into and upon the piece of land admeasuring 29·85 square yards or thereabouts, which is under the agreement, dated the 23rd January, 1882, beween Ceoverbai, widow of Ardeshir Edulji Chinoy and Jehangir Ardeshir Chinoy the common property of the parties to the said agreement and is bounded, on the East by the property firstly hereinfore described, on the West and North by the property formerly of the said Jehangir Ardeshir Chinoy and now of Dadaboy Ramji, and on the South by the property of Robert Money's Institution.—Dated this 7th day of May, 1907.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
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TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, near Church Gate Station, upto 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, for Loading, Unloading and Stacking COAL and FIREWOOD, also for Cutting, Splitting and Stacking Firewood at several Stations, except Parel, on the Broad Gauge Section including branches and the B. S. and G. D. Railways, to end of June 1908.

The form of tender can be had from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of 8 annas for each copy which must be used in submitting the Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenderers will be required to pay Rs. 100 as earnest money.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Loading or Unloading and Stacking Coal and Firewood and Cutting, Splitting and Stacking Firewood."

W. DAVIDSON,
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PAREL WORKS, 7TH MAY, 1907.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay time) on MONDAY, the 24th day of June, 1907, for the SUPPLY of TEN TONS of PIG LEAD.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Re. One, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 150 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, CHINCHPOKLI,
6th May, 1907.

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NOTICE.

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ON

Tuesday, May 7th, 1907,

AND

Wednesday, May 8th, 1907,

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from R. D. Fathna, Esq., Acting official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of M. Baeslaeer and Co., insolvents, and with the consent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Church Gate Street Fort, part of the stock-in-trade of the insolvents, consisting of valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood mahogonized and English-made household furniture, vases, figures, plated ware and sundry goods, etc

The above is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO WATCHMERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of 18 Carat Gold Ladies' and Gent's Watches, Gold Chronograph and Repeater Watches and Silver and Metal open-faced and Hunting Watches.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Wellington Cycle Co., and opposite Dady House, by order of the concerned, a consignment of the following gold, silver and metal watches, viz:—

27 Solid 18 carat gold gentlemen's and ladies' open-faced and hunting chronograph, repeater and eight-day winding Swiss watches.

218 Sterling silver open-faced and hunting Swiss watches.

197 Metal open-faced and hunting Swiss watches.

The above are first quality, serviceable watches, and will be sold each piece singly to suit purchasers.

Also glass show cases and show cupboard.

The above are on view.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Colah Hall, opposite the Windy Hall and next to Government Telegraph Office, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and artistic design teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Breslaur and others, such as sliding dining table and chairs, large size mirror back sideboard and dinner waggons, glass door book case, office and writing tables, and teapoys, blackwood inlaid silk tapestry lined, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, one-year winding gilt clock in glass dome, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, marble topped dressing and washband tables, chest of drawers, large size partition screens by Breslaur, rich hollow cut and carlsbad glassware, best plateware by Elkington, Reed and Barton and others, handsome pictures, majolica table ornaments and vases, Persian, iron frame cottage piano by Berlin, nearly new English-made fire and thief-proof Jeweller's Safe with Chubb's lock, on stand, by Parry & Co., London, perambulator, alluminium utensils, gas chandeliers and Brackets, etc., the property of M. Grumberg, Esq., Jeweller, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 8TH MAY, 1907.

MESSRS. B. MITCHAL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 24 MEDOW STREET.

Are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. Time), at Colaba, above Victoria Bunder Gate, household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, dining, dressing, washing and writing tables, easy-chairs, cottage piano, iron and wooden bedsteads with and without mirror doors, almyrahs, chest of drawers, round marble topped tables and teapoys, large and small best gilded China Jars, fancy pictures, Persian Carpets, screens, hanging and table lamps, glass, crockery, cuttlery and plated ware, alluminium and copper chattis, a pair of fine bull dogs, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. Kate Wilson.

N. B.—The property will be put on view three days previous to the sale.

B. MITCHAL & CO.

Bombay, 8th May, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BULDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of building Street Nos 63-65, 62-64, 35-37, Case Nos. 21) 75 76 Doongri Street.

The materials of building Street No. 9-17, Case No. 115, Koliwada Lane.

The materials of building Street No. 3-32, Case No. 131-132, Janjikar Street.

The materials of bulding Street No. 8-10, 23 34 30-36, 44 48 Case Nos. 149 151, 160, Koli Lane Second

The materials of building Street No 9-23, 25, 50, 76 82, Case Nos. 158, 161, 162, 177, Bhandari Street.

The materials of building Street Nos. 21 -27, 31-35, Case Nos 183, 185, Dongri Koli Cross Lane.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 Large size fire proof iron "Chatwood" safe, of the latest improvement, with a small safe inside, for better security.

AUCTION SALE OF CEMENT.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNET & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 1 Shed, Prince's Dock, on account of the Underwriters.—

Ex S. S. "Culna,"

N. & Co. 668.—114 casks damaged Cement.
H. H. — 78 casks Do do
T. D. — 60 casks Do do

A deposit of 30 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, at the Government Telegraph Stores, Wadi Bunder.

A large lot of glass cups, intermediate and termina brackets, shoes for rails, clamps, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton Waste, Hemp, Oily Cotton, Reelingband Waste, etc., Damaged by fire and water.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Bennett & Co will sell by Public Auction at the Sassoon Press, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Khetsidas Hermookhrai & Co. and the Underwriters—

A large lot of cotton waste, hemp, oily cotton, reeling band waste, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 8TH MAY, 1907.

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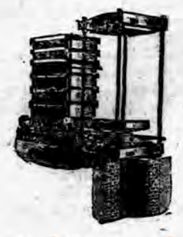
FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*:—

CRICKET
EIGHT ARTICLES, BY

P. F. Warner (of Middlesex Captain of England);

A. A. Lilley (England's greatest wicket-keeper);

A. O. Jones (Captain of Notts);

A. E. Knight (Leicestershire's chief stay; an accomplished writer on Cricket).

G. L. Jessop (Captain of Gloucestershire; has played many times for England);

J. T. Tyldesley (of Lancashire; England's surest bat);

B. J. T. Bosanquet (of Middlesex);

A. C. MacLaren (Captain of Lancashire).

NOTE.

The articles are bright and attractive to the general reader, and written by men whose names are right to the front in Cricket matters. We have selected for treatment new, practical, and original subjects, and the matter is in every case personal and anecdotal. Mr. Warner led the team which regained our Cricket prestige in Australia; he has played Cricket in many climes; Mr. G. L. Jessop, the famous hitter, gives reminiscences of the new style and the old; Mr. A. A. Lilley, as wicket-keeper, has new views on the present state of Cricket (he is this season to be the worthy recipient of a National testimonial); Mr. J. T. Tyldesley, a keen observer and player, writes of games won and lost through forcing the game.

PROGRAMME.

P. F. Warner,
The Greatest Game I ever Played in.

A. A. Lilley,
How to Brighten Cricket.

A. O. Jones,
The Virtue of Hitting Hard and Hitting Often.

J. T. Tyldesley,
The Art and Advantage of Forcing the Game.

A. C. MacLaren,
How Good Fielding Helps the Bowler.

B. J. T. Bosanquet,
The Value of Unorthodox Cricket.

A. E. Knight,
The Bowler and the "Sporting" Wicket.

G. L. Jessop,
Hitters of To-day and Yesterday.

HUMOUR

New Series of Eight . . . . .
REALLY LAUGHABLE SKETCHES
BY

F. P. Dunne,
("Mr. Dooley.")

Athol Forbes,
(Author of "Odd Fish," &c.)

A. St. John Adcock,
(Author of "Humours of London Life," &c.)

J. J. Bell,
(Author of "Wee McGregor," &c.)

G. B. Burgin,
(Author of "Taxter's Little Maid," &c.)

S. Baring-Gould,
(Author of "John Herring," &c.)

Edwin Pugh,
(Author of "The Purple Head.")

NOTE.

We have secured a new contributor in the person of "Mr. Dooley," whose work in the leading magazines has drawn so much comment. The other writers are well-known for their power of realizing really humorous situations and characters.

PROGRAMME.

1. "Mr. Dooley on Glory," F. P. DUNNE.
2. "The Humours of Marrying," ATHOL FORBES.
3. "The Mediator," J. J. BELL.
4. "The Man from Queen Street," G. B. BURGIN.
5. "The Silent One," EDWIN PUGH.
6. "Spoilt Men and Women," A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.
7. "Cabman 7015," J. M. JACOBS.
8. "Lost on the Sands: a Summer Episode," S. BARING-GOULD.

NEW SERIAL STORY.

CHARMING NEW SERIAL OF GREAT INTEREST.

NEITHER STOREHOUSE NOR BARN,

By ALLEN RAINE,

AUTHOR OF

"A Welsh Singer." "By Berwen Banks,"
"Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch,"
"Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

FIRST INSTALMENT

APPEARED ON THURSDAY, April 18th.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

ENGLISHMAN,—Energetic and hard working, aged 30; experienced in Office work, timber trade and management of Saw Mills, se

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Baron Cawdor, 2,764 tons, Captain A C Gandey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's. steamer Itola, 3,408 tons, captain Hirst, sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's. steamer Surada, 3,400 tons, Captain L Y Archdeacon, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Calcutta, with ballast.

THE steamer Hatdmet, 2,584 tons, Captain J Peters, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmugoa, with a cargo of manganese ore.

THE steamer Talv, 741 tons, captain Y Enger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Kt of the Garter, 4,295 tons, Captain D Stanhope, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Portsaid in ballast.

THE steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain A Kinedson, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

THE Hansa Line steamer Rotenfels, 3,590 tons, Captain M V Freeden, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's. steamer Siros, 1,674 tons, Captain C R Kendall, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and Mr McNabb, Miss Tenuns Ginwalla, Mrs C Sethna and daughter, Mr Mrs Miss and Master Marshall, and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's. steamer Waroonga, 1,669 tons, Captain H Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 14 cases opium and Lt.-Col Anderson, Lieut Ogilvie, Miss Stephenson, Mr Franks and 89 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ..... Capt Hickley ..... R N
H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt Heneage ..... R N
H M S Proserpine ..... Comdr James ..... R N
R I M S Dufferin ..... Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine
R I M S Canning ..... Comdr Farewell ..... R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ..... Cmdr W Hose ..... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ..... Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita ..... Capt W L Kelly ..... Marine Pensn Factory
R I M S Investigator ..... Capt W G Beauchamp ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 7.

Baron Cawdor	2764	Gandey ..... G Tejpal & Co
Bullmba	1607	McLean ..... M M & Co
Flamingo	2140	Mackintosh ..... Corry Bros & Co
Hendon Hall	2588	Tyson ..... K Nixon & Co
Helias	860	Knudsen ..... F F Campbell & Co
Hatumet	2584	Peters ..... W & A Graham & Co
Khalif	2319	Watts ..... K Nixon & Co
Kola	570	Moxon ..... M M & Co
Kt of the Garter	4295	Stanhope ..... K Nixon & Co
Lawor	1817	Bunel ..... Swadeshi S N Co
Madura	1273	Ribou ..... M M & Co
Nageri	911	Primrose ..... B & P S N Co
Oriental	3806	Lewellen ..... P & O Co
Onigenta	3430	Hill ..... Ctts ..... M M & Co
Reichstag	1339	Thle ..... Durban ..... 17-5 A Strandes
Shanjchan	2566	Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	2751	Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Talv	741	Enger ..... F F Campbell & Co
Umsinga	1895	Robertson ..... B A Willis
Warooga	1609	Bamber ..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Bhd.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date Agents.
A	Delta	4779	Daniel	Shanghai	28-5 P & O Co
B	Othello	527	Bradby	Hull	14-5 F Muir & Co
C&R	Trafford Hall	2437	Hood	K'chi	12-5 K N & Co
D&E	Clan M'pherson	3041	Beer	M Gos	11-15 F Muir & Co
G	Haidari	1563	D'Lorne	M'tius	9-5 B & P S N Co
K	Spithead	2995	Clucas	Hamburg	12-5 W & A G & Co
N	Hindoo	3150	Jones	Hull via K'chi	7-5 F Muir & Co
P	Crusader	2744	Miburn	Hull	18-5 W & A G & Co
Q	Shah Allum	1997	Revill	K'chi	11-5 Shah S N Co

Offside Q

Produce		743	Winsers	Durban	11-5 Glade & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Sirocco	3349	Owen	Dunkirk ....8-5 W & A G & Co
2	Hunstman	4827	Rhodes	L'pool ....9-5 K N & Co
3	D Balduino	2684	Costa	Genoa ....15-5 F Rattino & Co
4	Capri	4195	Bristo	S'ghai ....17-5 F Rattino & Co
5	Mombasa	3038	Johnson	A'werp ....18-5 M & Co
7	Chancellar	2957	Davall	Havre ....10-5 K N & Co
8	Bohemia	2311	Dabcovich	Trieste ....16-5 A L S N Co
10 & 11	Malta	4020	Peters	Shanghai ....14-5 F and O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London ....11-5 P & O Co
15	Onda	3400	Lunarchand	Antwerp ....8-5 M M & Co

M W D D

Kaiser	1714	Holdit	Durban	16-5 A Strandes

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Kt of the Garter s	Stanhope	Portsaid, Apr 28
	Helios s	Knudsen	Bangkok, Apr 20
7	Baron Cawdor s	Goudey	Calcutta, Apr 26
	Warooga s	Bamber	Bushire, Apr 24
	Talv s	Enger	Bankok, Apr 15
	Hatumet s	Peters	Mormugo, May 6

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Surada s	Archdeacon	Calcutta, &c
	Siros s	Kendall	Calcutta, &c
	Rotofels s	Proedin	Hamburg, &c
	Itola s	Hirst	Hamburg, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer D Balduino for Genoa & Co
" Umsinga for Hull &c
" Delta for China &c
" Hendon Hall for Hull and Newport
" Kt of the Garter for Liverpool &c
" Capri for China &c
" Shah Allum for Karachi &c
" Hatumet for Antwerp &c
" Delta for China

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Chancellor s—36bales wool, Hirji Mitha and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—47 bales skins and hides, A H Mohomed & Co; 14 bales hemp The Western India Fibre Syndicate; 52 cwts fishmaws, 2 pots ginger and 1 pots rose oil, Mr J Joomabhoy and Co; 4,000 cwts cotton seed, David Sassoon and Co; 30 cwts Kajoo, M M Hunsraj, 2 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 34 bales hides and skins, Edwart Latham and Co; 3 bales carpets Ajmere Import and Export Co; 120 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 73 bales hides and skins, H N and H Essa, 22 cwts mica, W and A Graham and Co; 66 cwts turmeric D Jumnadas, 14 cases opium, P and O Co, 12 cwt deer horns, M Jamal, 27 bales hides and skins, R Moaladina.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hendon Hall s— 2,200 tons Manganese are, R A Willis
Arabia s—5 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co
262 casks salted skins, H M Halim.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Umsinga s—1,800 tons Manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HULL.

Brusader s—2,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bror, 100 bales hemp R R Reeve and Co; 8,600 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Umsinga s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, G Madhouji & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Crusader s—6,000 cwt Wheats Louis Dreffus and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, John Fachiri, 12,003 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co, 8,004 cwt poppyseed, Jehangir Cama and Co; 500 tons, Manganese Ore Kiddle Reeve and Co.
Hunts Man s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co 1,272 cwts, rapeseed and 728 cwts, linseed, Louis Dreffus and Co.
Sirocco s—114 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Chancellor s—50 bales cotton, Prier de Sadne and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Spithead s—100 bales hemp, R Reeve & Co; 300 cwts, and olibanum Mr J Joomabhoy and Co; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji, 50 bales hemp, R Reeve & Co.
Itola s—5,222 cwts, rapeseed, 3000 cwts. teelseed and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

D Co Balduino s—360 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 tons old iron, E B Praekh, 50 bales yarn J A Begbie and Co; 820 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt castorseed, and 2000 cwt linseed C Boggiano and Co;

FOR BARCELONA.

D Co Calduino s—100 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 100 bales cotton; E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co? 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, the New Mofussil Co; 18 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 125 cwt olibanum J M Joomabhoy and Co; 70 bales cotton, Sorrbjee Framjee and Co; 500 cwts myrobollams Arjoon Khimjee, 54 bales cotton-waste and fly, N Damji; 250 bales cotton waste and fly Bombay General Trading Co;

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—200 bales, cotton, Gaddam and Co; 110 bales cotton Sorabjee Framji and Co; 300 bales cotton, Walter Pavli and Co; 110 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons; 500 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR PORTSAID.

Hatumet s—21292 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR SALONICA.

D Balduino s—5 bales yarn, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—65 cwts olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mangalore s—120 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and sons, Kt of the Garter s—3900 cwt poppyseed, Wormad and Co; 420 cwt mustardseed Baner and Kranse; 1980 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co, 6006 cwt rapeseed and 8004 cwt poppyseed, Jehangir Cama and Co; 8000 cwt poppyseed, 30834 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 583 cwt gingellyseed, S C Italiana; 2000 cwt rapeseed L Dryfus and Co: 7200 cwt tilseed and 11008 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 8000 cwt rapesed, 10000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 1064 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
Hatumet s—390 cwt mustard, Baner and Kranse, 2668 cwt gingellyseed S C Italiana, 4022 cwt myrabollams, W Becher, 2000 cwt castorseed C Boggiano and Co.

FOR MURCINA

D Balduino s—30 bales yarn, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros 400 bales corton Glade and Co; 1500 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

D Balduino s—9000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—4000 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 3809 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros
D Kalduno s—4000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—500 bales trust, Sassoon J David and Co; 151 cwt shark fins, K N Mrani.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Matta s—711 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist A E J Abraham.
Capri s—1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malta s—75 bales wool, The Metsin B Karisha.

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co. writing from Hongkong on April 19, report on the Yarn Market as follows :—Our last circular was dated the 5th inst.

During the interval a good business is reported at a decline of half to one dollar per bale. The off-take might have been greater but for the general exodus of the Chinese for the Tomb-Worshipping Festival. The decline in values might be attributed to the anxiety of holders to quit and partly also to the rise in exchange on India. So far as can be gauged at present the prospect of an improvement in prices is somewhat remote. We expect, however, that, upon the return of Chinese dealers, there will be a sustained demand for the more favourite threads.

With the throwing open of the Provincial Granary at Canton to succour the more urgent wants the people in the famine districts and with the advent of rain which the atmospheric conditions in the week promise, the absolute impoverishment of the natives in the consuming districts is likely to be timely averted. With a good harvest follows the natural corollary of better times for the people, when, it is hoped, a revival of business in Cotton Yarn may set in on its normal lines again.

No. 20s.—A fair business has done at a decline of dollar ½ to dollar 1 per bale.

No. 16s.—Only a few threads changed hands a dollar ½ lower.

No. 12s.—Selected threads moved at a decline of dollar 1.

No. 10s.—Cheap rates induced business.

No. 8s.—No business is reported.

No. 6s.—Only one thread found a buyer at a decline of about 50 cents.

The market closes steady.

Sales :—25 bales of No. 6s.; 3,595 bales of No. 10s.; 1,355 bales of No. 12s.; 255 bales of No. 16s.; and 1,440 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 6,670 bales.

Arrivals :—Per steamers Catherine Apcar, Kumsang, and Lightning (from Calcutta), and Capri, Stok, Kagoshima Maru, and Delhi (from Bombay) of about 11,000 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 92,000 bales.

Exchange :—We quote to-day as follows :—

India	T. T.	at Rs. 156½	per cent.
"	Demand	" " 156¾	"
London	T. T.	" Sh. 2 15/16d =	dollars.
"	Demand	" " 2.1⅛d. =	dollars,
Shanghai		" Tls. 72½ =	dollars 100.
Silver		" 30 5/16d. per oz,	

SHANGHAI.

The same firm writes from Shanghai on April 13 :—The yarn market has been very quite since we wrote last. More than three-fourths of the yarn sold during the interval were made up of No. 10s. which were greatly sought after by Tientsin and Szechuen. The former bought a good deal of this count in the beginning, and, then withdrew altogether from the market, where its place was subsequently taken by Szechuen. But Szechuen paid somewhat lower prices than those which Tientsin had offered. Kiaochow purchased a few bales "Imperial and Tea Carrier."

A great many here expected that the decision of the Bombay millowners to work their mills for four days in the week would have a wholsome, immediate effect on the market, but the amount of business done during the past fortnight has dashed their expectations to the ground. It is difficult to say at present what period of time must elapse before the market can resume anything like a healthy tone.

No. 10s.—This count has been in great demand for Tientsin and Szechuen. About 3,800 bales have changed hands.

No. 12s.—Chinkiang and Kiaochow bought 400 bales.

No. 16s.—This count has met with atention from Chinkiang and Ningpo. About 300 bales have been sold.

No. 20s.—Kiaochow has been the principal buyer Szechuen has bought a small quantity at reduced prices. Sales about 400 bales.

Total sales of Indian Yarn during the fortnight about 4,900 bales.

Arrivals of Indian Yarn during the fortnight about 9,406 bales.

Estimated unsold stock about 100,000 bales.

Sold but uncleared stock about 60,000 bales.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India	T.T. Rs. 213	per Tls.	100
" Hongkong	"	Tls. 73½	=	$ 100
" London	"	2s. 10½d.	per Tl.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDESRS.

"Gazette of India" May 4.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Capt H M Mackenzie, MB, IMS, is appointed to be Health Officer of Simla, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

Capt W G Liston, MD, IMS, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 6th June 1907.

The services of Capt W G Hamilton, IMS, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment in the Jail Department.

With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, Mr J K Batten, ICS, First Additional Judicial Comr, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commr, Central Provinces, during the absence on combined leave of Mr H V Drake-Brockman, ICS, or until further orders.

The following appointments in the Chief Court, Punjab, are made with effect from the 6th May and up to the 12th Aug inclusive :—The Hon Mr D O Johnstone, I C S, first temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as a Judge of that Court, vice the Hon Mr A Kensington, ICS, granted leave; The Hon Mr H A B Rattigan, Barrister-at-Law, second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, to officiate as first temporary Additional Judge; The Hon Mr Lal Chand, Rai Bahadur, third temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, to officiate as second temporary Additional Judge; The Hon Miyan Muhammad Shah Din, Khan Bahadur, fourth temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court to officiate as third temporary Additional Judge, and Mr W Chevis, ICS, Divisional Judge, to officiate as fourth temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Major C W H Symonds, IA, Depy Supt, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days combined with furlough for ten months and three days with effect from the 20th May or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

Capt W M Coldstream, RE, Depy Supt, 1st grade Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Asst Surveyor Genl in charge Drawing and Engraving Offices, with effect from the 11th April until further orders.

Mr J H Lace, Imperial Silviculturist and Principal of the Imperial Forest College, assumed charge of the office of Inspector Genl of Forests from Mr S Eardley-Wilmot on the 16th April.

From the latter date Mr H H Haines, Imperial Forest Botanist, is appointed temporarily to be Imperial Silviculturist and Principal of the Imperial Forest College in addition to his own duties.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J A Devenish, Exe Engr, 1st grade, United Provinces, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Govt, with effect from the 22nd April.

Mr F E Gwyther, Exe Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Supdg Engr, with effect from the 28th April and until further orders.

Mr P T R Kellner, Examiner of Accounts, on being relieved of his duties with the Telegraph Committee, was temporarily reposted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, up to the date on which he availed himself of leave.

Mr G M Harriott, Supdg Engr, Central Provinces, officiated as Chief Engr in the P W Dept to the Hon the Chief Comr in addition to his own duties, from the 10th to the 17th February.

"IF I HAD ONLY KNOWN"

"IF I had only known there was such a remedy, I would have tried it long ago." It is not a fault to be laid at our door that you continue to suffer; we have, times, without number, told you of the wonderful effects produced by a regular course of

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

but we can do more than advise you to try them for yourself. You need not suffer another day; here is the remedy! And when you are cured you will say "If I had only known—!" It is quite possible that the one among your friends whom you admire for their beautiful clear skin, healthy appearance, vigorous, high spirits, keen perception and active brain—it is quite possible for that person to have secured health and vigour at the nominal cost of a few bottles of Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. They work wonders and will change a weak, worn-out constitution into one of strength, and a moody disposition into one of cheerfulness and mental brilliance. Test it in your own case. Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 pills of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 F. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *May 6.*] [BOMBAY, *May 7.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85½	¼	un chgd
3 do. Rentes	95⅛		
2½ do. Sterling Loan	98⅛	¼	
2½ do. Govt. Securities	65⅛		⅛
Bar Silver in London	30½	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30⅛	un	chgd
Do. in New York	65½	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·14¾	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·46	¼	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86¼	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3⅛%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½%	un	chgd
Do. 2 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3⅝%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3⅞%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1⅛%	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½%	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £250,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 1/32d. unchanged.
£250,000 from Australia earmarked for Indian Currency Account.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Firm.
Total Sales	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	41,000
Mid-Americans	6·71+08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 7/8 +½

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
6·21	6·13	6·07	5·96	5·88
+09	+10	+09	+11	+11
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	
5·81	5·79	5·78	5·77	
+09	+09	+09	+09	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	13,000 bales
Do. do. ast year	9,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	16,000 "
Do. to Continent	4,000 "
Spot Cotton	11·70+20.
Futures.—Month of July, +24	10·49 Advanced owing to firm cables and to buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans.
Do. do. Dec. +21	10·63

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton	11¼+¼
Futures—Month of May	11·80+17.
Do. do. Aug.	11·28+15.

Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	6
F. G. Broach	d.	5 31/32
Good Broach	d.	5 31/32
Fine Bhownagger	d.	4 32/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	4 31/32
Good Bhownagger	d.	4 30/32
Fine Oomras	d.	4 29/32
F. G. Oomras	d.	4 28/32
Good Oomras	d.	4 27/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	4 30/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d.	4 28/32
Fine Belatti	d.	4 28/32
Good Belatti	d.	4 27/32
Fine Bengals	d.	4
F. G. Bengals	d.	3 31/32
Good Bengals	d.	3 31/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d.	4 28/32
Good Khandeish	d.	4 28/32
F. G. Khandeish	d.	4 27/32

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—30½ Old Terms—May-June—Hamburg—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Dull.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. ... 3,340,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 54½
May/June—Havre—Sellers Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 53
May-June—Dunkirk—Nominal—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 51½ May-June Hamburg—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.

Linseed—
Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46½ May-June.—Dunkirk—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchgd.

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 9d.
Months of Shipment—July-Aug. Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s. 9½d. Value.

ARRIVALS :—
"R Rubattino."—"Manaton."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
8 Boxes Sovereigns	6,00,000	Sydney	Delta	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Gold Bullion	75,807	Melbourne	Delta	Mercantile Bank
8 Boxes Gold Bullion Sovereigns	2,98,190 / 3,75,000	Fremantle	Delta	National Bank
3 Boxes Sovereigns	2,25,000	Hongkong	Delta	Hongkong Bank
1 Parcel Sovereigns	5,350	Melbourne	Delta	W Assomall and Co
1 Box Sovereigns	6,500	Zanzibar	Sultan	K Damodar
3 Packages Sovereigns	10,215			
Gold Coins	632	Jeddah	Majidi	Sundry Natives
Rupees	1,488			
1 Parcel Silver	64	London	Egypt	Comptoir National
2 Parcels Silver	32	London	Egypt	Hongkong Bank
2 Boxes Sovereigns	96,000	Hongkong	Delta	Comptoir National
1 Box Sovereigns	16,575	Shanghai	Delta	Comptoir National
8 Packages Sovereigns	24,330	Jeddah	Shah Najam	Shah S N Co of India
Rupees	13,140			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING,] [7TH MAY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
Money is very easy. The best rate offered is 3 per cent. for one or two months.

Exchange :—
The market opened steady so far as selling rates were concerned. Most Banks refused to sell ready T. T. at better than 1s 4d., but 1s 4 1/32d., was practicable at some places; but the enquiry has been rather small. The bill rate has been very irregular. Some Banks quoted 1s 4 3/32 2s. 3 months' sight in the morning, others quoted 1s. 4 1 /4d. while, exceptionally, business was done at 1s. 4 7/32 3 months' sight, but probably only by one Bank. Bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are quieter.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... ...	1s. 4 to 1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand Draft	... ...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 9/32 to 7/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 ¼ to 12/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France		170¼
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		129
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	156
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	149½
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	214

Government Paper :—
There has been a moderate business done in Government Paper to-day, with sellers predominating. In the morning the Market appeared to be steady at 98 3-8 ready and 98 7-16 for the settlement. Later on there were sellers at these rates and the settlement quotation fell 1-16 to 98 3-8 to ultimately close at 98 1-4 ready and 98 5-16 for the settlement. Calcutta quotations came as 98 5-16 ready and 98 7-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	...	...	...	...	98¼
1st Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	98⅝

Bullion :—
Reuter gives yesterday's London Bar Silver quotations as unchanged at 30 1/8 ready, and 30 1/16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was also unchanged at 65 1/4. Locally there has been very little doing. The market for ready bars opened at 78 5/8 *ex* duty and closes unchanged. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	78	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	76	12	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	76	9	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The advance in the American markets reported in the messages received this morning was anticipated from the Liverpool opener yesterday. The local market opened firmer with prices somewhat higher than yesterday's closing rates. Dealers are covering and settling May contracts. Westerns are hardening owing to small receipts and a large short interest.

At Colaba there was a moderate enquiry by Mills and Shippers for Spot Cotton, but holders are firmer and less anxious to reduce stocks, and the further rise advised by the Liverpool opener, strengthened their position. At the close the market is firm. New Crop is advancing, bnt there is little doing.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	264/65	May.
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	227/28	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon.	208	"
Fine " Khangaum Akola ...	202	"
Fine " Amraoti	202	"
F. G. " Khandeish	175	"
Fine " Khandeish	185	"
Fine " Bengals	179/80	"
Good Westerns	236	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	246/7	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	258 March/08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	"	192/3
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	"	197
" Khangaum Akola	"	217
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	"	196/7

Liverpool Opener—

Opening tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales
Total Imports	7,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·28	6·19	6·14	6·03
+07	+06	+07	+07
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
5·94	5·87	5·85	5·84	5·84
+06	+06	+06	+06	+07

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED—
The market is easier with little doing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	0	0 B. T.
May	"	8	7	0 B. T.

RAPESEED—
Market quiet with a small business passing Prices are easier.

Brown Cawnpore Ready...	Rs.	8	10	0 B. T.
Brown Cawnpore May ...	Rs.	8	14	0 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	"	9	2	0 B. T.
" Cawnpore "	"	9	2	0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
Yellow Hingunghat ... Rs. 55 8 0
Tone—Steady.

CASTORSEED :—
... Rs. 35 8 0
Tone—Steady.

COTTONSEED :—
... Rs. 21 0 0
Tone—Firm.

POPPYSEED :—
The market is easier, and we quote.
Ready... Rs. 10 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
... Rs. 42 0 0
Tone—Steady.

WHEAT :—
The market continues steady with little or no change in prices.

White Delhi	...	Rs.	4 12 0
White Karachi	...	"	4 10 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS—	
Bombay	1,392½
India	54
MILLS—	
Century	1,600
David	355
Kohinoor	672½
Manockji Petit	3,060
PRESSES—	
Breul's Cawnpore	210
Hinguli	127
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.	325
Badham Pile & Co.	135
Bomoay Flour Mill	910
Bombay Steam Nav Ordinary ...	265
Colaba Land and Mill	920
Kemp and Co.	214
Telephone Co.	39
Treacher and Co.	565
RAILWAYS—	
Amritsar-Patti	112
Tapti Valley	452½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.—

Cotton	15,736	bales.
Wheat	31,760	cwts.
Linseed	24,679	"
Rapeseed	31,758	"
Gingellyseed	1,041	"
Poppyseed	33,492	"
Groundnuts	309	"
Castorseed	8,312	"
Rice	2,777	"
Myrabolams	9,769	"
Cottonseed	23,208	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	6,386	"
Joowar	2,781	"
Maize	Nil	

THERE was an unexpected realism in a rendering of "Othello" at the theatre in Ashington, Northumberland. In the last scene the actor who took the part of Othello drew his sword upon Iago, and, instead of thrusting the blade between the latter's arm and body, accidentally wounded him in the side. Being the end of the play, the audience was not aware that anything untoward had occurred, The curtain was rung down, and the wounded actor was carried off the stage. A doctor found a jagged wound several inches long, which had to be stitched.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MILWRIGHT—May 1, at "The Nest," Sunny Bank, Murree, the wife of C. F. Milwright, S. and T. Corps, and eldest daughter of Mrs. Evelyn Plowman, and the late Charles Plowman, Esquire, of Bag Town House, Ballyboggan, Co. Meath, Ireland, of a son.

DEATH.

NEDOU—April 30, at Murree, Joan Mary, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Nedou, of heart failure, aged 18 months.

NEW GOODS.

VIOLET OATMEAL SOAP.
Delicately Scented, Superfatted. Warranted, made from edible fat. Re. 1 per box of 3 cakes.

SUPERFATTED SKIN SOAP,
For the Complexion. Rs. 1-4 per box of 3 cakes.

A MISTAKE

It is a mistake to imagine that Pure Wool Clothing is heating. Remember that Wool is a non-conductor of heat, as well as of cold. Light Pure Wool underclothing acts as a shield against heat as well as against cold, and a light Flannel Suit is the acme of comfort and safety combined. But be sure your garments are Pure Wool. Beware of the adulterated fabrics commonly sold as woollen. The "LALIMLI" Pure Wool Fabrics, made by us in Cawnpore, are guaranteed to be Pure, Sound, Unsophisticated Wool throughout.

Free samples supplied on application.

Flannels, Serges, Coatings, Suitings, Tweeds, Costumings, Broadcloths, also Blankets, Hosiery, Underwear, Travelling Rugs, Horse Clothing, Servants' Clothing, &c., &c., anything made of wool. Write for our List G.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE

NEW MILLINERY.
THE LATEST IN
VEILS, VEILINGS, BELTS, SUN TOPEES, HAIR COMBS, &C.

It is our PLEASURE to afford every facility for examining this CHOICE STOCK. We spare no trouble to make shopping with us not only pleasant but a profitable experience.

MESDAMES CLARENCE,
Dressmakers and Milliners,
Colaba Causeway, (A few paces from Apollo Hotel,) BOMBAY.

P. MEHTA & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

THE most reliable house in Bombay, for Jewellery, Wedding and Birthday Presents, Gymkhana and Sports Prizes.

A nice selection of Cutch, Madras, and Cashmere Silverware, Sandalwood and Vizagapatam Ivory Boxes, Embroidery, and all sorts of Indian Curiosities, always kept in Stock.

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ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

UP-TO-DATE in design, Materials and Workmanship. Satisfactory results in practical use. Makes ICE-CREAM in Four Minutes. Sizes from 1 to 16 qts.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS
of Improved Styles

STOVE DEPOT.
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT
BOMBAY.

IN BUILDING MATERIALS
QUALITY IS EVERYTHING!

WE GUARANTEE THE FOLLOWING TO BE THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY :—

MARBLE, Carrara, in Blocks or Slabs or carved and polished. White, black or coloured samples. SEND FOR MARBLE CATALOGUE.

TILES, Encaustic Stocks. MINTON for Flooring and Dados. Italian and French for flooring. BASEL MISSION PATENT ROOFING TILES. Immediate Delivery given.

MOSAIC GRANITE. GLASS. OPAL TILES, CEMENT, &c.

WARDEN & CO.,
FORT BOMBAY.

Accidents and Disease
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

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MESSRS. KING KING & CO,
BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES :—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
CAIRO (EGYPT), CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

BLUTHNER
Pianoforte Maker to Her Majesty
QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World.
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Punchasers of
BLUTHNER PIANOS.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in time.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1907.

THE BRAVE TO THE BRAVE.

PRINCE Fushimi, who, as reported by Reuter in our news columns to-day, has arrived in London, is not the first great noble from Nippon who has visited England as a state guest of the King. Just two years ago His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa, a member of one of the four Imperial families of Japan, arrived in London as the King's guest, and was feted in right royal style. And that was not Prince Arisugawa's first visit to a Sovereign of England. Years ago he rode in the greatest pageant this generation has seen in honour of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. And years before that he had learnt all that is good, bad and indifferent in the character of the Britisher as a young naval cadet, as a student at the Naval College at Greenwich, and as a midshipman on board H. M. S. *Iron Duke* with the Channel Squadron. So it was but natural that when, two years ago, Prince Arisugawa was sent to Europe to represent his Master, the Mikado, at the wedding of the German Crown Prince in Berlin, he should journey on to London, and renew those memories of his youth which doubtless played so great a part in bringing about the Anglo-Japanese *entente*. Prince Arisugawa was made much of in England and even outside diplomacy the *eclat* of his visit was apparent. His Imperial Highness arrived in Europe immediately after the startling defeat of Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet by Admiral Togo. It may be remembered that it was Admiral Rozhdestvensky's men who fired on the Dogger Bank Fishing fleet, an incident which aroused greater resentment in Britain than any other naval episode within living memory. The final destruction of the Russian Admiral's fleet by the chivalrous Togo created such intense delight throughout the British Empire that when Prince Arisugawa eventually arrived in London, he was hailed with acclamation such as has rarely been given to a ruling monarch.

And not less exhilarating will be the reception of Prince Fushimi. Since Prince Arisugawa's visit to England in 1903 nothing has occurred to dim the lustre of the *entente* between the Empires of the West and the East. On the other hand wherever the Japanese are seen in London the admiration of the citizens for them and their gallant countrymen is so apparent that right good feeling is constantly being cemented between the two nations. And who knows what a power for peace and progress that feeling of mutual admiration which is so often manifested between the Japanese in London, Oxford, and other places at Home, and the Englishmen with whom they associate, may eventually prove! For, if common precedent be followed, the little almond-eyed men one meets in such strange places in London's heart to-day are the men who will maintain the greatness of Japan forty and fifty years hence. It was in London as a young man of twenty-five that the Marquis Ito imbibed the cult of progress which has helped to make Japan what she is to-day. The Marquis Ito has been four times Prime Minister of Japan, and he is the Mikado's greatest statesman. Admiral Togo, whose naval strategy has no parallel amongst living sailors was, thirty-six years ago, learning British tactics on board H.M.S. *Worcester*. Viscount Hayashi, the most popular representative at the Court of St. James Japan has had, was educated in England, and has written books in our language. General Count Katsura, the present Prime Minister of Japan, the civil progenitor of present day militarism in Japan, learned the Western Soldier's Science when hob-nobbing with the Kaiser's army in Germany many years ago. Thus it was with all the men who have helped to evolve the modern Empire of the Mikado from comparative impotence to stupendous power. Prince Fushimi is, however, not of the Home-bred order of Japanese statesmen. He is merely a princely representative of the Emperor of Japan, but he comes not merely to return the visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught to the Far East, but as the bearer of further messages of cordial goodwill, which are calculated to consolidate our present fruitful alliance. His Majesty King Edward has lost no time in investing him with the ribbon and insignia of the First Class of the Order of the Bath, which, it is interesting to note, places Prince Fushimi in the same rank in the Knightage of England as the Prince of Komatsu, the Marquis Ito and Prince Arisugawa. To-morrow Prince Fushimi is to witness a great military review at Aldershot, when General Sir John French will command twenty thousand troops, including a Brigade of Household Cavalry and six Battalions of Foot Guards. The King, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught will be present, and the day will be a memorable one in the history of military spectacles at Aldershot. But it may be noted that Prince Fushimi is not the only famous Japanese who is now the subject of joyful acclamation within the King's dominions. General Baron Kuroki, the victor of Yalu, Kiu-lien-ling, and a score of other great battles, is now the man of the hour in British Columbia where he has gone, according to Reuter of Friday, after a visit to the Jamestown Exhibition. It is pleasant to think that from the heart of the Empire to the very extremity of it, the brave sons of Nippon are receiving unstinted honour from the subjects of the King. And now that King Edward has returned from his successful cruise along the Mediterranean coast, in which old friendships have been renewed and new friendships made, we find His Majesty still engaged in contenting this time with the envoy of our Ally in the Far East. England is truly fortunate in her astute monarch.

LORD CROMER ON INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

It will be remembered by some among us that Lord Cromer who has just now resigned his high post of responsibility in Egypt, was more than a quarter of a century ago a prominent member of the Government of India in arduous times. He came out in 1880 with Lord Ripon and was for three years the staunch supporter of that Viceroy, whose policy was most keenly canvassed, not only here but at Home also. He was Finance Member of Lord Ripon's Government, and as such had to take charge of a depleted Treasury and to provide for a heavy deficit. The Afghan War of 1878-80 and the great famine that wasted India for two years, left a legacy for him which was not very pleasant to contemplate. His immediate predecessor, Sir John Strachey, who is still alive and occasionally active in criticising the Indian Government, had retired with a tarnished reputation, which fact did not look very promising for his successor who was only acquainted with India during the three years that he had been Private Secretary to Lord Northbrook. Strachey who had come out to this country in the year in which Lord Cromer was born, 1841, had passed his entire career of nearly forty years here and knew his India intimately. He had filled every post worth having, except that of Viceroy, and the latter too he held temporarily for a few weeks when Lord Mayo was assassinated. He was looked upon as the best servant of the Crown in India; yet this post of financier proved the grave of his reputation as it had proved in the case of some others also and he left the country under a cloud after giving over charge of the unlucky office to Major Baring, as Lord Cromer then was known. The latter was not yet forty and had only three years previous experience of India to his credit. He succeeded to no bed of roses. Not only the department particularly under his care, the financial, was deranged, but the general state of the country was rather out of joint. It was tired of Lord Lytton's Imperialist policy which had bred discontent and danger which was tried to be stifled by the notorious Press Gagging Act which had been passed by Lord Lytton in hot haste and by obtaining the Secretary of State's consent by telegraph, a fact at which the latter, though he consented, grumbled much. The Afghan policy, costly and ill-considered, as it had been, had miscarried disastrously. Our ill-fated envoy, Cavagnari had been massacred in Kabul, and the events of a previous generation were repeated. In the midst of this, the great Conservative *debacle* of the early part of 1880 came about at Home, and Lord Lytton had to go away in hot haste to avoid being recalled by the new Liberal Ministry that had come in specially to undo their predecessors' work and policy.

Lord Cromer came out under such circumstances, with Lord Ripon as Viceroy. It was a time when the wave of reaction against the Imperialist policy of Beaconsfield and Lytton, was at its height. The Liberals thought that the two things needful at the time under the circumstances, were that, first, the finances should be again put on a satisfactory basis, and second, that the mind of the people, rendered uneasy by recent events, should be pacified. The first task Major Baring achieved to the satisfaction of all, and within three years he left Indian finances in a sound and satisfactory condition from which they have never deviated. In the second task he ably and right legally co-operated with his chief, and they succeeded, even beyond their expectations, in winning over the confidence and good-will of the natives of this country. Whether in doing this they did not do something to alienate the great Anglo-Indian community and make it somewhat ill-disposed towards its Liberal rulers, was loudly debated at the time. Lord Ripon made himself very unpopular among his own people in India by his too great zeal in the cause of natives, and Lord Cromer shared something of this unpopularity. He shared his views fully, and when the controversy raged over the famous Ilbert Bill of 1883, he defended it stoutly out of conviction more than of necessity as a colleague. For on his return to England, he spoke and wrote very strongly in favour of Lord Ripon's policy which he declared was the only one good for our Indian Empire. In a very able article which he published in the *Nineteenth Century*, after he had ceased to be Finance Minister, and which bears throughout the marks of deep political thought, he ably analysed the Anglo-Indian agitation against Lord Ripon and showed that it was for the most part based on selfish considerations, and that it would show weakness to yield to it. "In practice, no inconsiderable body of Englishmen", he said, "would act upon the principle of 'India for the Anglo-Indians." The real issue which is now at stake is whether this is for the future to be the guiding principle of the British Government in India, or whether, as heretofore, the true interests of the natives of India are to be our first consideration. The decision lies in the first instance with the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government, and ultimately with Parliament and public opinion in England. For my own part I think that any compromise with the extreme Anti-native spirit, which has recently developed itself amongst a section of the English community in India, is neither possible or desirable, and that any attempt to reverse the moderate and liberal policy of the past would be a grave political error."

That policy, he well argued, was nothing new but only the development of principles which were proclaimed when the Crown took over charge of India, and even before that when Parliament resumed the Company's Charter from time to time. Only those principles had suffered some eclipse at certain periods, and from such an eclipse of some years under Lord Lytton, it had been the good fortune of Lord Ripon to drag them out. Lords Lawrence and Mayo had been guided by the same principles and the work of local self-government for which Lord Ripon and Lord Cromer were unduly attacked, was really begun by the latter during his too short rule. "Having for the last twenty-five years at least," said Lord Cromer using an expressive metaphor often employed since in this connection, "turned on steam at high pressure it would not now be wise to sit on the safety-valve." It would surely be wiser, he contended, to be content with a relatively slow rate of progress and to carry the natives with us, rather than to force on the work of local administration without their co-operation. He gauged the political outlook accurately enough in 1883, and expressed himself in this striking passage, which was the last that he wrote about India, as soon he passed on to that new sphere wherein he has gained immortal laurels in Egypt :—"The conduct of the liberal and moderate policy will year by year become more difficult. No one who watches the signs of the times in India with even moderate care can doubt that we have entered upon a period of change. The spread of education, the increasing influence of a free press, the substitution of legal for discretionary administration, the progress of railways and telegraphs, the easier communication with Europe, and the more ready influx of European ideas, are beginning to produce a marked effect upon the people. New ideas are springing up. New aspirations are being called forth. The power of public opinion is growing daily. Such a condition of affairs is one in which the task of Government, and especially of a despotic Government, is beset with difficulties of no light kind. To move too fast is dangerous, but to lag behind is more dangerous still. The problem is how to deal with this newborn spirit of progress, raw and superficial as in many respects it is, so as to direct it into a right course, and to derive from it all the benefits which its development is capable of ultimately conferring upon the country, and at the same time to prevent it from becoming, through blind indifference or stupid repression, a source of serious political danger. It is only what ought to be expected by every thoughtful man, that after fifty years of a free press and thirty years of expanding education, with European ideas flowing into the country on every side and old indigenous customs, habits, and prejudices breaking down, changes should be taking place in the thoughts, the desires and the aims of the intelligent and educated men of the country, which no wise and cautious Government can afford to disregard and to which they must gradually adapt their system of administration, if they do not wish to see it shattered by forces which they have themselves called into being but which they have failed to guide and control." These are wise words, uttered in a statesmanlike manner, and the signs of the times, we can now see after a quarter of century's experience, are truly read. It is quite time that we have raised the spirit that is now abroad among the educated natives of this country, and that now stalks the land like Frankenstein. We can put it to rest, but not by those means which some suggest, of reaction and retrogression. We cannot go back upon the past. But neither should we unduly anticipate the future. *Festina lente* was the advice in such cases of the Roman Emperor, and this is the advice which Lord Cromer and like political thinkers would give to us in India. Young Egypt might regret that the sympathy so clearly and abundantly given in this remarkable passage to Young India, was not practically shown towards it when his Lordship had a chance of showing it over and over again. But probably he might say in justification : "other times, other measures."

GOVERNMENT ON EDUCATION AND POLITICS.

THE Resolution, just issued by the Government of India over the signature of Sir Herbert Risley as Home Secretary, may be considered as an important appendix to the famous Resolution, issued three years ago by Lord Curzon's Government, on the Indian Educational Policy to be pursued steadily by the authorities in this country. That Resolution is destined to become historical just as the Despatch of Sir Charles Wood of 1854 did, and will be constantly referred to during the coming years as a guide in matters educational to all concerned. It was at the time intended that this Resolution should be supplemented by other minor ones dealing in detail with points touched in it but lightly. The subject of education in its relation to politics has grown to be of considerable importance during recent years, and the pronouncement of Government as it was much needed in the present peculiar circumstances. That pronouncement has come in the Resolution just to hand. It may be said that it contains nothing new or startling; it only re-states in a clear manner the policy of Lord Curzon with regard to the question of education and applies it to the matter in hand. The old haphazard policy, if policy it can be called, of *laissez faire* was tried long enough and found wanting on all sides. It was moribund even before Lord Curzon's time, but during his time it died unregretted and unsung. One of the results of that old policy of letting things alone as much as possible, was the continuous encroachment of politics into the domain of education. The Universities were the greatest sufferers, and Lord Curzon had to reform them, first by wresting the controlling power in them out of the hands of politicians and giving it to expert educational authorities. The Universities have been given a better controlling power than before over colleges and schools, and this power is now to be used by them in checking the inroads of politics into these academic institutions.

For a long time these inroads have been watched with great anxiety, not by the authorities alone, but by far the greater part of natives themselves, who saw their sons being demoralised by the too early encroachment of politics when they were yet in a state of pupilage. These parents send their sons to schools and colleges to be educated and instructed, but are for the most part sadly disappointed to find that education means taking part in rowdy demonstrations and hollow agitations of a dubious political nature. These parents are not so insensible as is usually supposed and indifferent to the moral effects of these on the characters of their sons. The Government has struck the right note when it says that it "entertains no doubt that the great majority of the sensible Indian parents, whatever may be their political opinions, regard with the gravest apprehension the imminent danger that education will be interfered with and the efficiency of schools and colleges impaired by the minds of the pupils and students being diverted from their proper work and by the relaxation of discipline, which must inevitably result by their being allowed to take part in political agitation." In this matter much can be done if the parents willingly and heartily co-operate with Government. Indeed this co-operation is indispensable, for Government may pass any number of resolutions in vain if the parents or guardians are indifferent to what the students do. But as we have said the parents are not as a rule indifferent.

The real offenders are the teachers who guide or rather misguide their young charges, and who, inculcate indirectly, in a variety of ways, principles which are likely to prove detrimental to their character as good citizens and loyal subjects when they grow up. We therefore consider these sentences the most important in the whole Resolution : "A schoolmaster has a right to his own opinions as much as anyone else, but he is subject to very special responsibilities, and it is recognised in every civilized country that these responsibilities limit the extent to which he is entitled to give expression to his individual views. If therefore the public utterances of a schoolmaster are of such a character as to endanger the orderly development of the boys under his charge by introducing into their immature minds doctrines reducing their respect for authority and calculated to impair their usefulness as citizens, and to hinder their advancement in after-life, his proceedings must be held to constitute a dereliction of duty and may properly be visited with disciplinary action. Still more will this be the case if he is found to have personally conducted his pupils to a political meeting, or to have deliberately encouraged their attendance at such a meeting for the purpose of educating them in his own political views." We hope such teachers—and they will be found to be more than is suspected,—who do much harm to the youthful minds committed to their charge by parents and the Government, will be found out and, "visited with disciplinary action," and we trust Government will not allow their excellent intentions to repose in this Resolution, but will put them into practice, sternly it may be, and earnestly. Our schools and colleges are not meant to be the nursery for hissers and hooters and shouters at political gatherings, and the sooner this is brought home to those most responsible for this unsatisfactory state, *viz.*, the teachers, the better.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will hold a Levee at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 9-45 p. m. on Friday, the 24th May.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Some Ticklish Points.

THE DISARMAMENT QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BERLIN, APRIL 18.

It seems after all probable that the question of Disarmament will be laid before the Hague Conference notwithstanding the fact that the majority of the great European Powers consider discussions on such a topic decidedly inexpedient. There are undoubtedly great risks involved in such a way of procedure. The antagonism of principle that evidently exists between various groups of powers, may, in the course of arguing, deepen into a feeling of mutual distrust and produce an animosity that certainly ought not to be the end of a Peace Conference. Only in one respect may there be a chance of gaining some general advantage by the proposed discussion. Those politicians who hold so optimistic views about the solution of this question will be enlightened and find out what enormous embarrassments stand in the way of any realisation of their idea, and they will learn from this experience, if they honestly wish to place no country at a disadvantage in its relations to another country. The perplexity has its principal origin in the obvious fact that the fighting strength and capacity for self-defence of any given country are by no means to be measured merely by its military institutions, but are closely connected with political, geographic, or economic conditions and with the available means of transportation. Politically, a country with few possible enemies but a plurality of reliable allies could, if its internal affairs are satisfactorily settled, base its superiority on an army of 100,000 men in the face of another country that keeps an army of 200,000 men, but is surrounded by possible enemies and disturbed by party struggles. Would any expert on the limitation of armaments dare to fairly balance these differences between any two states so as to guarantee a lasting equilibrium ?

More obvious still is the difference on geographical considerations. High ranges of mountains or, better still, the sea as boundaries of a State offer advantages that can only be counterbalanced by a surplus of several Army Corps. If, for example, Germany possessed the insular situation of Great Britain she would gladly reduce her Army by one half and more without being any weaker for all purposes of defence than she is to-day with her large army, but with the most disadvantageous geographical situation among all the great powers. As a matter of fact she has open contiguous frontiers with three great powers, Russia, France and Austria. On the other hand, France has only two great powers as neighbours, and is protected on her Italian frontier by the highest mountains in Europe. This difference of geographical conditions leaves Germany no choice but the remedy of the Scotch Laird who was warned by his guests that his castle walls were not strong enough and who called in his whole clan, well armed and sword in hand, exclaiming : "These are my ramparts."

Thirdly we need only quote the well known saying of the Austrian Fieldmarshal Montecuculi, who already two centuries ago laid down the principle : "Three things are required for military operations : firstly money, secondly money and thirdly money." What was a truism in those days is just as well applicable in our own time. If, after the battle of Sedan, France had been in such a bad pecuniary plight as corresponded to her military and moral downfall, she would certainly not have been in the position to continue the war for six more months. Her wealth enabled her to arm new troops. That she did not succeed to turn the tables, is another matter. At any rate she proved conclusively to what a degree the pecuniary resources of a country may extend its capacity of resistance. What means have the authorities on Disarmament to balance the economic differences between particular States ?

Lastly, in order to illustrate the existing differences in the development of the means of transportation, we need only refer to the recent Russo-Japanese war. If the Russians had possessed six lines of railway across Siberia and Manchuria instead of their single track, they could have placed much stronger armies into the field. As matters stood, the Japanese enjoyed the advantage, that they had a much shorter route from their island home to the battle-fields than their enemy.

It is evidently quite impossible to calculate all these important factors so as to give a decision about the required strength of a standing army that may still offer a fair chance for national defence. Englishmen accustomed to respect the principles of fairness will never dream of forgetting them in a question that is of vital importance for every nation. They know how difficult is a fair handicap on the turf, where, after all, such complex considerations as are the rule in international politics are entirely absent. Would an English Government ever undertake to handicap the various nations so as to give them all, by an artificial reduction of their armaments, a fair chance in case of war ? Moreover, it is self-evident that the Handicapper is not to be in the least interested in the result of the Races. What nation and, before all, what Great Power could contend, that for her the result of a military handicap would be a matter of indifference ?

UNIVERSAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

By the local patriotism of a Berlin Journalist this question has been ventilated in the German Press and, by all authorities in industrial circles answered in the affirmative.

The Art critic of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, who takes a special interest in the aesthetic effect of the improvements in the surroundings of Berlin called attention to a site that would be quite ideal for a Universal Exhibition, comparing its advantages with the grounds of both successful local Industrial Exhibitions in 1879 and 1896. As the originator of the last Berlin Industrial Exhibition approved of the plan, the proper time for the next Universal Exposition was likewise fixed. The year 1913 was chosen, because until then ample time would be given for a careful preparation and because the 25th anniversary of the present Emperor's reign seemed a fit occasion for showing to the world what Germany has achieved in the long period of peace enjoyed thus far. The zeal of the fathers of this plan went so far as to use the Jubilee of the Emperor's reign as an argument in public discussion without taking the trouble of enquiring whether the Emperor was inclined to accept this homage at this phase of the enterprize. After it was found out that this personal element was to be left out of the sight, the discussion turned entirely on the question whether a Universal Industrial Exhibition is still desirable in Europe or not.

The General Meeting of the German Iron and Steel Industries at Essen passed on April 5th unanimously a resolution that the arrangement of Universal Exhibitions was at the present already completely obsolete. The same result was arrived at by a careful consideration of all arguments pro and con by Professor Budde, a great authority on electric industries. As from all circles that produce really important exhibits for large Industrial Shows the same oppositional opinion was echoed, one may already take it for granted that the local patriots who think only of the splendour the proposed enterprize would bring to the Capital of the Empire, will remain in the minority.

The principal reason why the Universal Exhibitions that had such a great importance for the period from 1851 to 1873, have lost during the last 15 years so much as to be thought superfluous now, is of course the ease and intensity of modern traffic. In our day every expert knows perfectly well what is going on in his line of business in the engineering works of every country of Europe and the United States. Exhibitions of a general character are no more visited by the engineers to learn or see something new. For that purpose Exhibitions of a special branch such as the Frankfurt Exhibition for Electricity, of 1891, or the Dusseldorf Exhibition for Mechanical Engineering are much more important. For, on account of the present high development of industrial specification there is not room enough in an Exhibition of general compass, to allow an appropriate display of samples for comparison and study. This is the reason why the principal centres of the World's traffic have given up the idea of continuing the formerly uninterrupted series of World's-Fairs. There can be no doubt any more that the first Universal Exhibition, that of London of 1851, was also the most instructive and important one. Those of New York in 1853, of Paris in 1855, again of London in 1862, of Paris in 1867 and that of Vienna in 1873 also brought a fair amount of new things; the last mentioned one chiefly on account of Japan's first participation in this peaceful competition, which offered an opportunity for European Connoisseurs, to discover the superiority of Japanese Art Industries. But ever since the Universal Exhibitions lost of their former interest and importance London did not repeat the experiment. Paris was content with an eleven year's cycle—1867, 1878, 1889 and 1900, using at the end of the century this argument against the proposal of a Berlin Exhibition then planned. Tacitly the French Government has now given up the continuation; for there is no talk of a Paris Exhibition in 1911. The field has been left entirely to less important places where the intercourse of nations is, in ordinary times, less lively. Towns of secondary importance, such as Liege, Torino, Milan, St. Louis have taken charge of these "Universal" enterprises. At the same time the central attraction was more and more shifted from the industrial exhibits to the Midway Plaisance entertainments. The sale of Exhibition Souvenirs and the overcrowding of the Hotels have become the principal business results of Universal Industrial Exhibitions.

Really important Engineering Works consider at present their participation in Universal Industrial Exhibitions chiefly as a sacrifice which they may be induced to bring, out of considerations of international courtesy, with a view to please their business friends or even from political considerations, but never for their own sake. Professor Budde calculates the expense his firm of Messrs. Siemens and Halske, Limited, would have to bear for a Universal Exhibition in Berlin, at 50,000 £; and each of the other large German Electricity Firms would have to face the same loss. This accounts for the unanimous opposition of the most important Exhibitors to any new Exhibition enterprise. They have to carry the burden, while the sellers of luxuries have the advantage.

Another argument against Universal Exhibitions has been brought forward for the first time. It has been shown that the large majority of residents with a limited fixed income are also badly hurt by a World's Show in their City. For by the inroad of so many visitors during the months of the Exhibition, prices for all commodities of life, house rent and workmen's wages rise by about 30 or 40 per cent and, by *vis inertiæ* maintain that high artificial level for a couple of years after the close of the Exhibition.

As therefore the whole idea of Universal Industrial Exhibition is antiquated, as the industrial circles not only do not want it but energetically protest against it, and as the majority of the Berlin population would have to pay with some years of high prices for victuals for the spendour of a few months, the decision cannot be doubtful. For Industrial countries of first rank and for real centres of the World's intercourse the period of Universal Industrial Exhibitions is past already.

ITERNATIONALISATION OF "STAGE-LAND".

Has the time arrived for an international exchange of theatres ?

If we ask this question we do not think of the World's Tours of famous stars among the Opera singers or dramatic actors. For from the more or less periodic orbits of singers like Madame Patti and M. Caruso or actresses like Madame Sarah Bernardt and Madame Duse we are already accustomed to look upon them as international property and to meet them at Buenos Ayres as well as in London, Paris or New York. Nor are the performances of foreign musicians or the international exhibitions of works of Fine Art peculiar to the twentieth century. What we are, however, inclined to consider a new and encouraging beginning is the transportation of whole institutions for dramatic art (the whole personnel, all stage requisites, etc.) into foreign countries. At present we find the Monte Carlo Opera House, so to speak, transplanted to Berlin, and the Berlin Comic Opera to London; His Majesty's Theatre to Berlin and the Berlin Lessing Theatre to Amsterdam. Surely, that is a significant sign of the times.

All the more remarkable is this exchange of whole theatres, as there are everywhere very strong national conventionalities connected with dramatic art, as has been so humourously pointed out by Jerome Jerome in his clever sketch on the English "Stage-Land." These national features are of course even more conspicuous for a public not used to them and among foreign surroundings. But, after the first impression of bewilderment is over, these national characteristics are noticed with special satisfaction and very soon are appreciated by the public as something that is missing in their accustomed home style of dramatic interpretation. Thus the Berlin public was, by the Monte Carlo Opera, reminded of the graceful ease of French singing, a charm that to some extent has been lost by the pathetic vigour of Wagnerian performances. Especially the spirited agility and lively elegance reached in the performance of "the Barber of Sevilla" by the Monte Carlo troupe was readily acknowledged as something not attainable by the more heavily set Germanic nations. The extraordinary delight felt at such new treats easily helps over remarkable shortcoming that are at once noticed by the critic who compares the totality of the achievements with the highly developed Berlin style of the Opera. With His Majesty's Theatre and Mr. Beerbohm Tree's school of acting the Berlin public at first got the same impression of the difference between the English and the German interpretation of Shakespeare. But by the splendid performances of "Twelfth Night" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor" the English quests carried their German audience away in admiration and delight. God bless Merry Old England! was the cry of the evening. More than in England, it was felt by the German public, that the English national tradition of the stage has been continued to our own time. The Wag and the Clown as standing Dramatis Personæ on the Shakesperian stage appear in England still in all their original dash and alertness, while the German actors are apt to make deep thinkers and epigrammatists out of them. Professor Brander Matthews only recently drew attention to Shakespeare's obligation to adjust the tone of his more popular plays to an audience of sailors, veteran soldiers and such like people brought together in a large seaport, and that this audience preferred sanguinary and ribald scenes, buffooneries and harlequinades. Now in the representation of Shakespeare's comedies by His Majesty's Theatre this original character of Shakesperian histrionic art is still preserved. Mr. Beerbohm Tree's style of putting tragedies like Richard II., Hamlet, Antonius and Cleopatra on the stage is also quite English. Pompous display, a stately showing off, melodramatic effects have always found special favour with the English public, more especially so in Shakespeare's own time. Most remarkable is the combination of this melodramatic style with a manly vigour that is certainly kindred to Shakespeare's disposition. The German actors have quite a different conception of the characters in Shakespeare's tragedies. They lay more stress on individual distinctions than on the typical impersonation of a hero; they wish rather to lay bare the acts of volition from their source in the innermost consciousness to the last outbreak of passion, while the English actors expound more the influence of the surroundings Of the mental qualities of a Richard II you get a better insight from the impersonation by Joseph Kainz than from a Beerbohm Tree performance. But these two possibilities of interpretation do not necessarily exclude each other but may be enjoyed one beside the other. Shakespeare's mantle is wide enough to compass all the national types of acting. When the curtain drops on the graceful revelry round Herne's oak the Berlin public knows no end of applause. It appears to them as a new revelation of Shakespeare's genius.

From the experience now gained in Berlin by the simultaneous temporary transplantations of the Monte Carlo Opera and His Majesty's Theatre, we may conclude that these exchanges of theatres are meant to be a permanent institution and to serve a similar purpose as the exchanges of Professors between Germany and the United States.

L. ASCH.

AN officer of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons says it is easy to tell a horse's character by the shape of his nose. If the profile has a gentle curve, and at the same time the ears are pointed and sensitive, the animal may be depended on as being gentle, and at the same time high-spirited. On the other hand, if the horse has a dent in the middle of his nose, it is safe to set him down as treacherous and vicious. A horse with a slight concavity in the profile will be easily scared and need coaxing, while one that droops his ears is apt to be both lazy and vicious.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

SIMILAR SITUATION IN EGYPT.

Questions in Parliament.

THE PUNJAB RIOTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 7.

Mr. Rees asked whether the disturbances at Rawalpindi were connected with the prosecution of the Editor of the *Punjabee*, and whether the Government of India had expressed their intention of taking measures to suppress sedition in the Punjab.

Mr. Morley replied that there was no reason for associating the disturbances at Rawalpindi with the proceedings at Lahore.

He regarded the last part of the question as wholly superfluous, and requiring no answer whatever.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The *Daily Telegraph* acquits the British Administration collectively of responsibility for the present serious unrest, both in Egypt and India.

The paper praises Sir E. Grey's attitude in reference to the Nationalist movement in Egypt, and denounces the agitators whose childish demands for the application of a system of representative Government to Oriental races is responsible for the unrest in Egypt and India.

The *Daily News* pays a tribute to Lord Cromer's triumphs of statesmanship and administration, but says :— "One great side of England's work is still unaccomplished. Lord Cromer's successor has to find some means of satisfying Native ambitions, which are not only honourable in themselves, but are symptoms of the success which we have gained."

The *Morning Post* emphasizes Lord Cromer's loyalty to his colleagues and subordinates, in which fact the keynote to most successful careers may be found.

The future of Egypt, says the *Post*, is assured if the warning against rapid development is laid to heart.

The *Daily Chronicle* also pays a warm tribute to Lord Cromer.

MORE ARRESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 7.

The *Pioneer's* Rawalpindi correspondent, wiring on the 6th instant, says that more arrests have been made to-day in connection with the recent rioting in Rawalpindi.

The following facts have been elicited which tend to demonstrate the course of events which culminated in the disorders of Thursday last.

On the 21st of April, a meeting was held in the city at which three Pleaders delivered addresses, alleged to have been of a most seditious nature, and levelled abuse at the Settlement Officers, Mr. Kitchin and the Magistrate. In consequence of this, the Deputy Commissioner decided to hold an enquiry into the seditious language used against Government and the abusive attack on the Magistrate. Notice was served inviting the offending Pleaders to attend an enquiry on the 1st of May. After the notice had been issued a second meeting was called by two more Pleaders, at which the notice issued by the Deputy Commissioner was flourished before the eyes of the public and a crowd were invited to attend the Court *en masse* on the following morning. This meeting would probably have had no effect on the minds of the public had not the agents deputed by the ringleaders been at work during the night and the following morning agitating the populace. In the meantime it had been decided to postpone the enquiry and this being known in the city no demonstation at the Court was anticipated by the authorities. Nevertheless, at 11 o'clock people began to crowd to the Kutchery and in about half an hour a mob of between two and three thousand had collected, who hooted every European who appeared. Mr. Tomins, the District Superintendent, of Police, soon arrived with all available policemen who unfortunately consisted principally of recruits, the usual reserve being away at Muttra and Lahore. Order was maintained for some time. Postponement of the enquiry was announced by the Deputy Commissioner and was received with hoots and jeers.

Shortly after this the crowd was reinforced by riffraffs from the Railway Workshops who had absented themselves from the work for the occasion. At this point, the mob got out of hand and assaulted every European they could see. They then left the Kutchery and it was thought the affair was ended. Returning to the city they again broke loose and committed damage which has already been reported.

At last, the settlement of land revenue was enhanced by Mr. Kitchin and it was proposed to increase the "abina" rates in the Lyallpur Colony. In this and the virulence of plague the agitators saw a general pretext to incite sedition, indignation and discontent.

The whole case is one of political intrigue. The agitators are alleged to belong to a class of Arya-Samajists, Pleaders and Hindus. Their object is to impress on the Government at Home that unrest exists in India and thereby to induce the Home Government to grant further liberty and license and appointments to natives of this country.

The disturbances are not the result of any popular grievance but are directly the outcome of sedition-mongers.

In the oratory at public meetings, they stated that the Government had not carried out any of the promises made in 1858 nor had they ever intended to do so. Among other things it was said "English are a lakh and a half : We are three crores. What can they do against so many ? They have guns and we have not. But we will blow them away with our breaths. We are dying with plague, better die fighting the oppressor."

PLEADERS' APPLICATION FOR BAIL REFUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 7.

Not even on the day when Sir William Clark and Mr. Justice Reid delivered their Judgment in the *Punjabee* appeal case and sent the editor and Proprietor to Jail was the first Bench room of the Punjab Chief Court so crowded as on Monday when the same Judges heard an application for bail made on behalf of the five members of the Rawalpindi Bar who were arrested after the rioting which took place at that station last week. Barristers and pleaders were present in force. The back of the Court was packed almost to suffocation and a number of European Police Inspectors stood in proximity to the doors. The electric fans revolving over-head alone made the atmosphere breatheable.

The accused on whose behalf the application was made were Hans Raj, Pleader; Gurdas Ram, Barrister, Amolak Ram, Pleader ; Janki Nath, Barrister, and Khazan Singh, Barrister.

Mr. Henry Beechey, Barrister, was their Counsel and Mr. Alweyne Turner, Government Advocate, opposed the application.

Mr. Agnew, the Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi, sat at the lawyers' table.

The charges on which the accused were arrested were under Section 436 of the Indian Penal Code, which concerns mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage or destory a house; under Section 147 I. P. C., which concerns rioting, and under Section 109 I. P. C. which concerns abetment.

Mr. Turner, first of all read extracts from the speeches made by Ajit Singh and by the various accused. These extracts, he said, were not taken down verbatim by a shorthand writer on the spot but were written afterwards from memory. It was significant as showing the trustworthiness of this testimony that though the wording of the speaches did not tally exactly in the various reports as they would have been made to do had there been any comparing of notes or collaboration between the witnesses, yet their gist was the same and certain scattered phrases were identical.

Mr. Beechey in arguing for the granting of bail said that no sort or kind of disturbance had resulted from the meeting held on April 21st, which he understood was the occasion on which the speeches in question were delivered.

The Chief Judge asked if no seed had been sown at that meeting.

Mr. Beechey said that nothing had been said at that meeting which could by any stretch of imagination be construed as instigation to the acts of last Thursday or to crimes imputed to the accused. The witnesses, he continued, were men of no substance—a lambardar, a sergeant of police, a Sub-Inspector and a pensioned Hospital Assistant. There was no case against the accused. The Counsel urged that in the case of men of such position as his clients, the very clearest evidence ought to adduced before the Court and the very clearest evidence had certainly not been so adduced.

The Court dismissed the application.

A DISTINGUISHED MAHOMEDAN ON THE RIOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 7.

A distinguished Muhammadan gentleman writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* :—Sir,—The present lamentable state of affairs in the capital of the Punjab and elsewhere is due entirely to one cause. It is due to the hesitation and vacillation shown by the Government at the time of the first demonstration in Lahore by ill-mannered and feather-brained school boys supported by sedition preachers and leaders who are well known to the authorities. Unless this halting and dubious policy give place to firmness and energy the agitation and the trouble will continue to grow and the public peace will be more and more disturbed. Seditious meetings are boldly held with regularity in Lahore and elsewhere, and ignorant people are deliberately taught and trained to hate the British rule, to organise strikes everywhere and to be disloyal to the Throne. And yet the authorities hesitate to arrest the clever and unscrupulous ring-leaders who are at the back of all this agitation and disturbance.

Last evening there was a very large meeting of Hindu agitators, as usual in the premises of the Bharat Mata, between the Shahalmi and Lahore gates, Lahore, in which a pleader of the Punjab Chief Court, a man who owes all he has to the British, made a fiery speech of great length and energy.

In the beginning it was given out that this pleader had come to allay the agitation by his speech ; but it turned out that he had come rather to encourage the agitators.

He began by saying that the agitators should have abstained from going in procession to the Mall when warned to keep away by the Police Officers ; but once having disobeyed the order of the police they should not have run away like cowards on the arrival of the police force and left their less agile compatriots and followers and some innocent passers-by to be beaten by the police. They should have shown their strength and fought with the police, if necessary, to the point of sacrifice of their lives. He said that they were strong enough to fight and one Hindu was still strong enough to kill five *Gora* (British soldiers). He said, also, that he was responsible alone for his words, and did not care what the result to him would be even if he were led to gaol in handcuffs. On the contrary he would be pleased if the honour of being handcuffed were conferred upon him.

All this mouthing is mild and innocent compared with the sedition which has been declared at previous meetings.

Such restricted action as the police have already taken in the direction of exhibiting a determination to maintain law and order is alone responsible for the sudden toning down of the fire-eating rhetoric But will the authorities still continue a policy of toleration towards peace-disturbers and political fire-brands—a policy that puzzles and pains law abiding citizens, who value British Rule most, for the security and repose which it is believed to give to civic life?

DISTURBANCE IN MYMENSINGH.

Armed Police Despatched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 6.

Mr. Ryland started for Mymensingh this evening with 25 armed police owing to a panic of an apprehended rising of Mahomedans there. The police have arrested several Mahomedan bad characters and lodged them in the Dacca Jail.

BAKSHIGANJ BAZAAR BURNT DOWN.

Sensational Native Telegrams.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

A Jamalpur (Mymensingh) telegram, dated yesterday, says that reliable information has been received there that the Bakshiganj bazaar was burned down on Sunday night, and that disturbances have taken place in various villages.

The native papers print columns of most sensational telegrams with five and six head-lines calculated in every case to awaken ill-feeling against the authorities.

PLAGUE IN DELHI.

Over Hundred Deaths per Day.

SEDITION RAMPANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, MAY 6.

Plague continues here at its worst. Despite the advent of extreme heat, 100 to 120 fatalities are occurring daily. From ineffective policing, plague corpses of paupers are being thrown into the river and even into the canal poisoning water and the native fish supply and multiplying the disease, though Municipal provision exists for cremation in such cases.

Nearly 40,000 Hindus have fled from the city, where plague mainly rages.

Meerut with less population than Delhi reports no less than 200 fatalities daily, one large native bazaar being absolutely cleared out and destitute of a single inhabitant.

Major Murray and one soldier are apparently the only two severe cases amongst Europeans which have recovered.

Reports describe Aligarh as a dead city. The Indians here apparently generally distrust inoculation despite friendly official assurances, and perverse bazar rumours are current as to its effect.

The Plague Inoculation Officer was recently mobbed in the district by the villagers, who usually are most inoffensive and trustful towards Europeans.

There is a dangerous unrest here connected with plague, municipal taxation and alleged extravagance and wholesale corruption of municipal native subordinates.

The extreme Congress party, by its District Society, aided by the most seditious Press conceivable,—has been allowed to run riot for the past two or three months, and the present seditious condition of Delhi is incredible.

The actions of officials are closely scanned for political capital and the Congress' extreme agitation here has perhaps reached its zenith in cabling Home to the Secretary of State demanding the dismissal of a British Official for alleged error of judgment.

AMIR'S ENVOY AT DEHRA.

Departure for Quetta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 7.

Sirdar Ahmed Ali Khan of the Amir's Staff arrived at Dehra Dun a few days since bringing four Kandahar horses the gift of the Amir to the Viceroy. The horses are in good condition and most valuable animals. They have been made over to the Superintendent of the Viceroy's stable and the Sirdar has left Dehra for Quetta. He was accompanied by Subadar Major Khwaja Mahomed Khan, A.-D.-C. to the General Officer, Northern Command.

REFORMING THE LORDS.

LORD NEWTON'S SCHEME.

Obstructive Tactics.

WAITING FOR THE GOVERNMENT BILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 7.

In the House of Lords, Lord Newton, moved the second reading of the bill introduced by him on February 22.

It provides that only those Peers who have held high office or have been twice elected to the House of Commons shall be personally entitled to sit in the Lords.

The other Peers shall elect a fourth of their number to represent them in each Parliament, and the number of Bishops shall be reduced.

Lord Cawdor, on behalf of the official Opposition, proposed to refer the Bill to a Committee, thus shelving the matter.

Lord Crewe moved an amendment expressing the inexpedienoy of reform until provision has been made for some effective method of settling the differences between the two Houses.

The Government, he said, would be confusing the issue if they attempted the reorganization of the Lords.

Lord Tweedmouth said the Government's proposals would maintain the rights and privileges of the House of Lords, while readjusting the relations of the two Houses.

The debate was adjourned until to-day.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Protest against the Asiatic Ordinance.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Mr. Lloyd Geoge speaking at the Colonial Conference urged the impossibility of taxing necessaries which Great Britain was unable to produce and which the Colonies would be unable to supply for many years. The Government, he said, favoured any scheme of development of Inter-Imperial Trade which did not inflict sacrifices on any individual community. He thought consideration should be given to three proposals, namely, the improving and cheapening of cable communication, and the appointment of Commercial Attaches for the Colonies the improvement of transport and passengers' communication between the Mother Country and the Colonies.

Mr. Mitra has written to the Colonial Conference pointing out that Asia purchases a fourth of the total export of Great Britain and that Anti-Asiatic Legislation may lead to a boycott of British goods throughout Asia in favour of Germany. He recommends a compromise in the form of passports to intending immigrants.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

Question in the Commons.

MORE DREADNOUGHTS WANTED.

LONDON, May 7.

In the House of Commons, Captain Craig asked whether, in view of Prince von Bulow's statement in the Reichstag, Great Britian intends proceeding immediately with the building of the 3rd Battleship of the *Dreadnought* type.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman replied: "Great Britain, like Germany, is desirous of avoiding any action which might prove embarrasing to other Powers. I am not prepared, at present to make any further statement."

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

Lists Closed.

THREE TIMES OVERSUBSCRIBED.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The subscription lists for the new Indian Loan have been closed.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Indian Loan was covered more than three times. It is stated application for large sums will receive 28 per cent of the amount applied for.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

A Correction.

Reuter's Agency informs us that the result of the One Thousand Guineas was received mutilated.

A correction has now come to hand and the winner is Witch Elm not Elma. The other places are as before,

THE CANADIAN COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

Amicably Settled.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Coal Miners' Strike in West Canada has been settled.

HOME RACING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 6.

Probable starters for the Chester Cup:

Race Run 8th May. Distance—2 1/4.

	Weights. st. lbs.
Bridge of Canny	8 5
Torpoint	8 4
Feather Bed	8 3
Querido	8 0
Bibiani	7 13
Wild Aster	7 4
Catnap	7 3
Devereux	6 12
Fairburn	6 0

Scratchings.—Polymelus and Turbine.

Polar Star for the Kempton Park Jubilee Handicap is quoted at 2 to 1.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN LONDON.

Enthusiatic Reception.

VISIT TO THE KING.

CREATING A G.C.B.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 7.

Prince Fushimi has arrived in London.

The Staff of the Japanese Embassy, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Sir Edward Grey, welcomed him at the Station.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Prince Fushimi, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Arthur of Connaught, followed by their suites, drove direct to Buckingham Palace,

He took tea with King Edward who received him with great state and extended a most cordial welcome.

His Majesty afterwards paid a return visit to Prince Fushimi at St. James's Palace and conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Yesterday proceedings in connection with the visit are the text of further articles of a most cordial character in the *Standard*, the *Morning Post* and the *Tribune*.

FAR EASTERN TREATIES.

Rumour Officially Confirmed.

LONDON, MAY 7.

M. Pichon, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, confirms that negotiations are in progress at Tokio, with a view to the recognition of French interests in the Far East, though their conclusion is not considered imminent.

LATER.

The *Standard* pays a tribute of welcome to the Franco-Japanese understanding, as a supplement to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and says it is in every way satisfactory.

The French papers rejoice at the Franco-Japanese agreement as safeguarding French rights in Indo-China, and as consecrating the peace of Asia.

MARRIAGE OF ELLEN TERRY.

LONDON, MAY 7.

It is announced that Ellen Terry has been secretly married to Mr. James Carew, her Company's leading man. His age is thirty-two. The marriage took place at Pittsburg on the 22nd March.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The death is announced of Ian Maclaren, at Iowa while on a lecturing tour.

Ian Maclaren is the *nom de plume* of the Rev. John Watson, D. D., St. Andrew's and Yale. He was born on November 3, 1850, at Manningtree, Essex, the only son of the late John Watson of His Majesty's Civil Service. He was educated at the Stirling Grammers School; Edinburgh University, where he took his M.A. degree, Tubingen, Germany. He was licensed by the Free Church of Scotland in 1894, and appointed assistant to the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Barclay Church, Edinburgh ; was ordained Minister in 1875. He was Lymen Beecher lecturer at the Yale University, 1896 ; Moderator of Synod, Presbyterian Church of England, 1900 ; Minister of Sefton Park Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, 1880—1905. The deceased reverend gentleman was the author of several religious and theological works.

PLUCKY RESCUE FROM DROWNING.

Lieutenant McQueen Saves his Subordinate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 7.

A heavy flood came down the Kabul River at Nowshera on the 1st instant while more boats were being attached to the boat bridge and Goband Ram, one of the subordinates who was supervising the work, accidentally fell into the river. Lieutenant J. A. McQueen, R. E., Garrison Engineer, Nowshera, was at the time standing on one of the boats and without a moment's hesitation jumped into the river after Goband and was carried down stream about 500 yards before he succeeded in effecting the rescue of his subordinate. A large number of Hindus and Mohamedans, who were standing on the bank at the time, witnessed the plucky action of Lieutenant McQueen and were deeply impressed by his gallantry.

Lieutenant McQueen is the son of General McQueen who commanded the Black Mountain Expedition in 1889.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

Draft Bill Amending Section VII.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 7.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has resolved to approve the Draft Bill for the registration of partnerships in India, but has suggested that Section 7 should be amended to read as follows :—

"When the name of any person has been duly registered as a partner in any firm or partnership, he shall remain responsible as such until his name shall have been removed from the register and such removal duly published in the Provincial *Gazette* ; or in the event of any dispute between him and his co-partners, until notice of disclaimer by him shall have been entered in the register and such disclaimer duly published in the Provincial *Gazette*."

It is stated as a reason for proposed alteration that in the opinion of the Chamber Section 7, as it stands, does not provide for sufficient publicity being given when a person, being a partner in a firm or partnership, ceases to be a partner and causes his name to be removed from the register.

RAILWAY POLICE COMMISSION.

Conference in Bangalore Cantonment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 7.

The members of the Railway Police Commission who arrived here yesterday, held a Conference in the Cantonment Station, and left by special train for Mysore in the afternoon.

The members will return this evening *en route* to Dharwar.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. *Persia*, from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay on the 6th instant and may be expected here on or about the 19th instant.

MOULMEIN WRECKED BY A CYCLONE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

RANGOON, MAY 7.

News just received by a B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer, telegraphs being cut off, is that Moulmein is practically wrecked by a cyclone. It will be of interest to trace the cyclone from its commencement showing the variations of barometer and thermometer and the changes in the wind at daybreak. There was a slight rainfall with dull cloudy weather. There was a light breeze which gradually increased in force, while the barometer was somewhat below the normal state. At eight o'clock it had increased to a strong gale with gusty squalls of rain. At this time the wind was N. N. E., the barometer registering 29·60 and the thermometer 79 degrees. This gale continued until 10 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock there were very heavy rains, while the wind was moderate to a slight extent ; by 12 o'clock the wind changed to E. N. E. and heavy rain continued. Half an hour later the wind changed to direct East, the sky presenting a very threatening appearance and being very overcast. The barometer then stood at its lowest registering 29·26 while the thermometer showed 78 degrees. The wind gradually increased from this time until at half past two o'clock. It was again blowing strong with constant heavy rain. The barometer continued to rise and gale continued until after four o'clock when the barometer showed 20·50 and the thermometer 79 degrees. Towards evening the wind began to moderate and had veered round to South West by 7 o'clock when the barometer stood at 29·67 and the thermometer at 80 degrees. At 8 o'clock rain came down accompanied by severe thunder and lightning, with the winded somewhat lessening in force. A steady, heavy rain set in and continued all through the night. A number of roofs were blown off and scattered around like sheets of paper. This occurred about half past ten in the morning. In the afternoon the roof of the Post Office was blown off. So far as can be ascertained there have been no fatalities. All telegraph wires are broken and telephone service disorganised. Moulmein is cut off from telegraphic communication ; trees have been torn up by the roots and are scattered about the streets ; most of the pontoons were sunk, the only one that was not damaged being the main street jetty. The jetty at Mission street was sunk and several other smaller ones are in like predicament ; one launch belonging to the local stevedore went down. As soon as the wind shifted after the ominous calm, while a number of small cargo boats were either sunk or driven ashore ; a boat loaded with paddy and valued at about Rs. 4,000 went down in the middle of the river. This cyclone was felt far more at Moulmein than the big cyclone which commenced on May 6th, 1902.

THE "PUNJABEE'S" NEW EDITOR.

A Babu from Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

The *Empire* learns that Srijut Hemendra Prasad Ghose, B.A., a Bengali writer of some note and a zemindar, has been selected as Editor of the *Punjabee*. He starts for Lahore shortly.

COAL WAGON SHORTAGE.

Conference at Dhanbaid and Jherria.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

A Conference is being held at the Dhanbaid and Jherria coal-fields, in connection with the shortage of wagon.

Jherria and Kasunda, two large coal stations are now being manned by a European staff for the better conduct of work.

GAEKWAR IN MYSORE.

Visit to the Kolar Gold Fields.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 7.

The Gaekwar of Baroda with the Maharani, accompanied by the Dewan of Mysore, left this morning by ordinary train for the Kolar Gold Field to inspect the mines to-day, and will visit the Betamangala Water-Works to-morrow, leaving the same evening for Ootacamund.

CASE AGAINST MR. SAVAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 6.

In the Naraingunj case, the District Magistrate is the complainant, though the Insurance Company have lodged a formal complaint charging Mr. Savage (Junior) with cheating.

There are altogether 34 witnesses, 18 of whom are Europeans. Mr. Graham has been engaged by the Insurance Company.

ALLEGED CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

Mr. Thornton's Case Adjourned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

The case in which Mr. W. Thornton, a European Assistant of the South Baranagore Jute Mill, was charged with having caused the death of a cooly by kicking him till he lost consciousness and subsequently died, is now being heard by Mr. Swan, the Joint Magistrate of Barrackpore. Six prosecution witnesses were examined yesterday, and the case has been adjourned to the 14th instant, the accused being released on bail for Rs. 1,000 and two sureties in a like amount.

THE DHAWAR GOLD MINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 7.

The Superintendent of the Dharwar Reefs Company, Limited, wires under date:—"During April we crushed 1,120 tons of quartz which produced 573 ozs of gold, The average value of tailings was 5 cwts. 2 grs. per ton. The treatment of tailings by the cyanide process is not yet a success, and the return in consequence has not been completed.

This is the mines' second return. The first referred to 510 ozs. gold obtained from 1,494 tons are crushed between February and the end March.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF POONA.

The Very Rev. Bernard Beiderlinden, D. D., S. J., Catholic Bishop of Poona, died at Khandalla yesterday, at 6-30 p.m. The deceased prelates had been ailing for some time, and had just come to Khandalla for a change when high fever set in, soon to terminate in death. Dr. Beiderlinden was born at Munster in 1842. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1865, was sent into India in 1879, and became Bishop of Poona in the year 1887. His death, which occurs in his sixty-fifth year, will be a source of regret to the Catholic community of the diocease over which he ruled with fatherly care for twenty years.

IPSWICH has collected £2,000 to buy an organ to be presented to the corporation and placed in the public hall, and it has been decided to purchase for £1,800 the great organ of Exeter Hall.

DEFAMATION CASE.

Rebeiro vs. Father Jorge.

COUNTER CHARGES FILED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 7.

The case in which Mr. C. A. Rebiero, Civil Engineer, charges the Reverend Father Jorge with defamation, was resumed to-day when Father Jorge tendered a lengthy written statement. He said he was head and spiritual director of those who came under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa. Before his transfer to Poona where he has been seven years, he administered important parishes in both the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. It has been the policy of the Archbishop to send to this parish priests of more than average ability, force of character, and social position, as there were in Poona some very troublesome elements. Before he was appointed to this parish he was given to understand that there were some who were unruly and obstinate. It appeared that all his predecessors had been harassed for the last 20 years by a clique of a few persons who felt themselves aggrieved by the Archbishop. His Grace the Archbishop of Goa and Patriarch of the East Indies celebrated his Silver Jubilee last September and a meeting was held in Poona to vote an address to His Grace. Dr. Sir Cabonis De Mello meeting with some of his lieutenants left the after the amendment of the opposition was thrown out and the proposal to vote an address had been carried. The address was subsequently made over to the accused for transmission to the Archbishop who in his turn wrote thanking the parish and sending his blessing. Owing to plague he could not communicate his message to the parishoners ; and the Committee had wanted him to do it publicly as possible. On the 9th December, at Church, he (Further Jorge) walked up to the Communion rails, a place from which as a rule he read all notices, banns, etc. and read the Archbishop's message and afterwards made some remarks, the drift of which is as follows :—You know there was opposition to give any demonstration to your Archbishop, but you must not let this sort of conduct discourage you in your own duties which you owe to your superiors. There can be no movement without opposition and wherever there is good there must be evil as illustrated in the Portuguese proverb "No city without pigs alone."

The remark was made with a definite object. All parishoners in the Archdiocese of Goa were doing their best to express love and obligation to their Archbishop on his Silver Jubilee, and he thought his own parishoners should have done the same ; and the Pope and the Secretary of State to the Portuguese Government had done so, whereas those of his parishoners who thought they owed no love nor allegiance to their religious superior, adopted very questionable methods to oppose the bulk of his parishoners who wished to join in the general rejoicing. It was not his fault if complainant and others of the opposition felt justified in appropriating to themselves the last word of the proverb, *i.e.*, "pigs."

Father Jorge next went on at very great length to elaborate upon his ecclesiastical duties and those of his parishoners towards the church.

Before the Court rose Mr. D'Souza, pleader for Father Jorge, handed the Court the two complaints charging Rebiero and his witnesses named Pinto and Phillips with perjury.

The Magistrate admitted both complaints and promised to pass orders thereon after conclusion of the present defamation case.

ARRACK-SUPPLY DEFICIENCY.

Probable Re-Opening of Shops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

The Government of India are just now confronted with a serious problem in the matter of supply of Arrack.

It appears that the demand for years has been seriously under-estimated, the total deficiency amounting to some lakhs of gallons. It is, indeed, stated that to meet the demand an extra supply of something like 7,000 gallons per week from outside sources will be necessary, and that it is probable that many distilleries, closed for some time past, will have to be re-opened.

MR. K. R. KAMA'S MASONIC JUBILEE.

The Masonic Jubilee Volume, edited by Mr. Jewanji J. Modi, in honour of Mr. K. R. Kama, who has attained the patriarchal age of eighty, writes a correspondent, is worthy of its subject. It contains papers on masonic subjects by members of the craft, both European and Indian, and excepting the portions dealing with technicalities, they will be found deeply interesting even by non-masons. The literary standard of not a few of the contributions is high, and they constitute a pious offering to the venerable exponent of the craft who has worked for it, heart and soul, ever since he joined the Lodge Rising Star, the first institution of its kind in Bombay, over fifty years ago. Mr. Kama has received some of the highest masonic honours within the reach of the brotherhood. He has been acknowledged as a pillar of strength to his Lodge in particular which celebrated his Jubilee year, not in the usual form of a banquet which was not quite to his taste, but by recounting his splendid services at a special meeting, and passing a resolution heartily congratulating him, and declaring that the Lodge is proud to own him as one of its dutiful, valued and useful sons.

The contributions, which have come in from far and near, for the Memorial Volume are inspired by an enthusiasm for the principles and precepts of freemasonry which is very striking to a non-mason like this writer. The origin of "the Most Noble Order in Existence" is traced from "Lamech to Nimrod who found the craft at the building of the Tower of Babel, and then to Euclid, who having learnt it from Abraham, who had gone to Egypt, established it in Egypt, whence it was brought by the Israelites into Judea, and there again established by David and Solomon at the building of the Temple." People thus love to trace from remotest antiquity the origin of the religion or the institution which they venerate and adore. There are contributions from loyal masons in support of a plea for secrecy and a plea for keeping women out of the craft—there have been a few female masons, though, in the past,—but the arguments may not appear to be absolutely convincing to those who have not been blessed with the abounding grace of freemasonry. The editor's own contributions to the volume are the longest and most elaborate, affording evidence of patient research.

Amidst the universal chorus of exultation, we come across a solemn admonition by an outspoken brother, who laments that men sometimes contrive to get into the fold, whose "morality is sadly at a discount ;" that "too many banquets and also immoderate drinking have brought our institution into great disrepute ;" that at a number of stations visited by him he found that "masonry was a bye-word tor drunkenness." As a staunch and true mason, he may comfort himself by the thought that if freemasonry cannot exalt and purify some persons, nothing else will.

It is not in the cause of freemasonry alone that Mr. Kama has laboured throughout his long and strenuous life. He has been the pioneer among the Parsis in the study of the sacred books of their religion. He instructed members of the priestly class at his own expense in the sacred lore. He founded a society with the aid of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Nasrojee Furdonjee, Sorabjee Bengalee and others, for social and religious reform, which he has advocated all along with steadfast courage and devotion. He is still an active worker. There is hardly a meeting of any importance among the Parsis which he either does not attend or preside over. The health which he has still been able to preserve, although he has long passed the allotted span of life, may be regarded as the triumph of a steady and regular life and may be pointed to as an answer to the theory, which was particularly in vogue some years ago, that the conditions of life of educated natives are not favourable to longevity.

MR. W. L. WYLLIE, who has been appointed a Royal Academician, is a prince of river painters. He lives at Hoo Lodge, on the Medway, near Rochester, and here he keeps all kind of craft, many of which have been designed and built by himself. One of the first large pictures he ever drew was London from aloft. He went up in a balloon, and from a distance of many hundreds of feet began and finished his picture, this being the first attempt ever made to produce an elaborate picture of London in this way.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NEW SILK-DYEING CONCERNS.

French Colonial Cotton Association.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The increased prices which have been enforced by the Continental silk-dyers, appear to be acting as an incentive to the formation of new silk-dyeing concerns. A new company is being formed in Vienna in which Gillet and Son, Lyons ; Shetty and Sons, Basle; and G. Buschgens and Son, Crefeld, are interested. The works will be arranged for a daily production of 1,200 kilos. In the calico printing industry the firm of Gabriel Herose, of Constance, has notified an advance in the printing prices of handkerchiefs of 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 15, and 20 pfgs. per dozen, according to size and quality. In Austria a cartel has been formed by the cotton manufacturers for the purpose of introducing uniform conditions of payment and credit, &c., and about 90 per cent of the manufacturers have joined it. The chief alteration proposed is that instead of 4 per cent discount on payments made within 60 days, in future only 3 per cent will be granted and payment must be made within 30 days. The German woolcombers appear to have been enjoying a very good year. The Bremer Wool-Kammerei proposes to pay a dividend of 14 per cent. The capital of the company is 4 million marks, and the daily output is said to be about 60,000 kilos. The dividends from 1900-1905, were nil, 10 per cent, 15 per cent, 15 per cent, 12 per cent, and 12 per cent.

A report on the Italian cotton industry has recently been submitted to the Department of Commerce and Labour by a special agent of the United States. He says that the cotton mills of Lombardy number about 500, or about 60 per cent of the total number for Italy. The number of looms throughout the country (exclusive of hand looms) is estimated at 150,000 with 5,000,000 spindles, employing 300,000 people. The weaving machinary in Italian mills is practically all of English make. Ten hours usually constitute a day's labour, for which women receive a wage of from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d., and men from 2s to 2s. 6d. The development of the industry is shown by the latest official returns. In 1896 the import of raw cotton amounted to 112,750,000 kilos, and the exports of cotton manufactures were valued at 25,403,000 lire (£1,016,120) ; in 1906 the figures were 183,019,400 kilos, and 96,983,000 lire (£3,879,320) respectively. The cultivation of cotton in Italy is insignificant, the yield averaging not more than 10,000 bales. Much attention has, however, been given of late to scientific agriculture, and a project is on foot for the extension of the growth of cotton on an important scale. Italy, moreover, is also making an effort towards cotton growing in Argentina. For upwards of 10 years Italians interested in the South American trade have been attempting to create a cotton crop in Argentina, with fairly successful though gradual results. In 1905 the estimated area under cultivation was 10,000 acres. Several companies with Italian capital have been organised and are actively at work one company having exported about 2,000 bales of 500lb each.

A good deal of interest is being aroused amongst engineers by the phenomenon of rail corrugation. Electric tramway rails seem to be more affected than other rails and indeed, with the exception of some of the tracks in India, steam railways seem to be exempt from the trouble. This corrugation consists in the unequal wear of the top surface of the rail in such a manner that a series of alternate slight crests and hollows, or waves, are formed. The length of these waves varies, the speed at which the cars pass over the rails being apparently a determining factor. Mr. Fell, of the London Council tramways, when on a visit to America, observed wave length up to eight inches on Buffalo suburban tracks, where the speeds of the cars varied between 20 and 30 miles an hour, and the Boston Elevated Electric Railway, with speeds of 40 miles an hour, the wave length was as much as 31 inches. This supposed relation between speed and wave-length is, however, not entirely confirmed by other instances, and indeed one of the most surprising features of the problem is the apparently contradictory nature of the results obtained at different places. It has been suggested that imperfections in the manufacture of the rails, such as slight irregularities produced during rolling, are at the bottom of the trouble ; but this seems to be disproved by the fact that if a corrugated rail be removed and relayed in another portion of the track the corrugations do not reappear. It is noticed that the corrugation usually make their first appearance on the outer rail of fairly gentle curves. At such places the car would travel at a fair speed, and yet, owing to the difference in the lengths of the inner and outer rails, there must be some slipping of the wheels, which would thus cause the rails to wear unevenly. Indeed, while the precise causes of the trouble are still unknown, there is a consensus of opinion among engineers that it is due to intermittent slipping of the wheels on the rails, which would be assisted by having car trucks lacking in rigidity, by wheels of slightly different sizes on the some axle, and through the action of the wheel-flange in trying to ride out of the groove in the rail when travelling round a curve.

The French Colonial Cotton Association report that they have obtained results which in a few years will enable them to draw a considerable portion of the cotton consumed by them from the French colonies. American seeds were supplied by the Association free in Algeria, Tunis, the French Soudan, Senegal, the French Congo, Dahomey, Madagascar, Indo-China, and Guadeloupe. In 1906 the French Colonial Office gave the Association a subvention of 65,000 francs (£2,600). Gins have been established in the colonies where experiments have been made, and the Association believe that cotton in unlimited quantities can be grown in the French Soudan and in the hinterland of the Ivory Coast. They hope to realise 500 bales of cotton in 1907 from their experiments in all the French colonies. This does not seem a very striking success, and progress will have to be much more rapid in the future in the hopes of the Association are to be fulfilled.

Holders of wool at Bradford are still sanguine that at the present rate of consumption the very largely increased supplies of colonial wool will all be wanted. Consumers on the other hand think that supplies will prove ample for all their needs untilthe clip for the wool year 1907-8 begins to arrive. Owing to the lateness of the season in Australia the big increase in the Australian clip did not begin to show itself in exports from the Commonwealth until the end of February when it amounted to 100,000 bales. During the month of March it jumped to 196,000 bales and there is little doubt about its reaching 250,000 bales before this wool year

been received 128,55 bales, of which 91,000 have been forwarded direct, whilst the figures for New Zealand are 189,500 and 47,500 respectively. From South Africa the arrivals are 42,300, of which 35,500 have been forwarded direct, which only leaves about 7,000 bales to be dealt with at the London auctions beginning on the 30th inst. Bradford, it is acknowledged, has now an abundance of colonial wool on hand, but all machinery, combs, frames, and looms are working at high pressure, and it will be interesting to see whether this heavy consumption of raw material can sustain prices on their present level. Meanwhile the lambing in Australia has been taking place under ideal conditions, and it is expected that the clip of wool for 1907-8 will show another big increase, even on that for the present year.

Our Alexandria correspondent writes that the Egyptian Government has decided against remitting the 8 per cent. duty levied on the production of the Egyptian cotton mills at Cairo. This decision, taken after two months' consideration of the matter, has naturally caused dissatisfaction amongst the shareholders in Egypt. A shareholder writing in the "Egyptian Gazette" expresses his inability to understand how the Egyptian Government can look after the interests of Egypt at the same time as those of Lancashire. Quoting from Mr. Tattersall's letter in the "Manchester Guardian" of February 23 last, he suggests that "the whole matter was cut and dried long since." Cotton spinning and manufacturing are, he says, the only industries that are taxed in Egypt, and he asserts that the duty, though representing a countervailing tax to the Customs duty levied on Lancashire manufactures, is practically an imposition on the native industries of Egypt. It would seem, however, from a statement of profits and losses which the shareholder in question sets forth for 1905 and 1906, that the company spent considerably more out of its yearly receipts for commission, interest, and discount than for the Excise duty. In any case it must be clear that if the Excise duty were remitted the Egyptian cotton mills would be making their profit at the expense of the Government and people of Egypt.

The work entailed upon the chairmen and members of committees of the great employers' associations in the Lancashire cotton industry is very heavy, and it is coming to be recognised that services of this kind involve a sacrifice of time which but few of the best-qualified men can afford. One of the associations has for some year past paid its chairman a small salary by way of compensation, and owing to the increase of work consequent upon the growth of the organisation this salary has just lately been raised to £400 a year. The same association has also decided to give fees to members of the committee for stated attendances, and in doing so has followed the example of the spinners' associations of Manchester and Oldham.

The aniline black dyers in the Chemnitz district have notified an advance in the dyeing prices of both piece goods and yarn of 4pf. per kilo. To ensure the strict enforcement of the advanced price a very stringent set of regulations has been drawn up, under which any dyer found accepting lower prices will have a heavy penalty to pay. It is found to be a difficult matter in many cases to obtain the increased prices, owing to members of the cartel secretly accepting less than the standard prices, and it is only by the fear of a heavy penalty that success can be assured. Each member of the cartel deposits a certain sum, and any reported case of underselling is investigated by a committee. Should they consider the case proved, than an amount previously agreed upon is taken from the funds of the particular firm concerned. It ir not stated that the actual amount of deposit is in the Aniline Black Dyers' Cartel, but in a similar case, that of the Apolda and District Dyers' Cartel, each firm has deposited £250, and should any member take less than the regulation prices a fine of £50 is imposed for each offence. Amongst other recent combinations of the kind, a cartel of yarn dyers and spinners has been formed in Sweden, which will include practically all the firms engaged in these branches of the textile trade, and at Wurtemburg a similar combination has been formed by the principal bleachers and dyers.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of Massages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay :—

From Calcutta to Beesarlal Nanalal, Post Tambakanta; from Calcutta to Gestic ; from Wien to Ebram ; from Madras to Arbuthnot Passenger Peninsula ; from Sirsa to Asa Dewsi; from Novagoa to O. Azavedo, Sittarams 29 ; from Mangalore to Junagais mail Ebrahim Janther-wala ; from Pydhonee to Rampershad Sriram, care of Sender ; from Amraoti to Dusmen, Desouza Club Asbulkari ; from Bhavnagar to Maganlal Jethalal Gutchhi-dasa Pathshala ; from Ebrahpur to Ganga Chotanal, from Kankavli to Abdullakhan Allichan, near market ward 3 ; from Wellington to Australian Dairy ; from Cutch to Alarakhya Tharos, care of Vadha adat Kasam Kharbhander Chenstable; from Tandar to Lalajee Gunidas Wadgathi, Mandvi Post.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, May 8.

44 Prize Distribution—It is notified for information that the annual Prize Distribution of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Friday next, the 10th instant, at 9 p.m.

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a dance. Admission will be by invation only except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, who attend in Uniform.

Invitation for friends can be obtained on application to Head Quarters.

Dress—Officers—Mess Dress white N C Officers and Volunteers Mess Dress or Uniform, with Caps.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt., B. V. R.

THE place of honor in the April *Hindustan Review* is deservedly given to the first instalment (covering some 16 pages) of an extremely suggestive and thought compelling paper on "The Formation and Expression of Opinion in India" by that distinguished Indian writer—Mr. Bishen Narayen Dar of Lucknow. Mr. Dar's paper is a valuable contribution to the study of the great Indian problem, which owes its existence to what the writer calls "the conflict of Eastern and Western Civilization." It is truly a brilliant exposition of a most difficult subject and deserves careful attention at the hands of all who are interested in the progress of India along modern lines. That vetiran Indian publicist, Mr. G. Subramania Iyer of Madras, follows with a temperate but well-reasoned criticism of the last financial statement of the Government of India and the debate thereupon. His paper on "The Budget and the Debate" is not merely a piece of destructive criticism, but contains a series of useful and thoughtful suggestions. Mr. P. N. Bose (late of the Geological Survey) has an interesting paper on "The National Congress and the Boycott Resolution," the object of which is to expose the inconsistency of the Congress in its attitude towards the boycott movement. Mr. Bose's paper should appeal to all who are interested in a solution of the moderate extremist problem. Mr. Raghunath Rao, Editor of the "Reformer," (Madras) has a very long paper on "The Present Social Outlook in Southern India" and which is of interest to readers in Northern India as well, by reason of the light it throws on the special social drawbacks of the Southern Presidency. Professor Maheshwar Prasad's long dissertation on "Pataliputra; its place in Indian History" is a very useful summary of the latest archæological and historical researches on the subject, and it gives a lucid sketch of the past and present condition of the once mighty capital of Asoka's empire. It will particularly appeal to the educated Beharees. Mr. Ramchandra Rao puts in a strong and effective plea for "The Need for Scientific Education in India," and Mr. H. S. Suhrvardy presents a useful sketch of Babism—the most important religious movement of Modern Persia. Mr. Lewis Melville—one of the foremost English critics—writes an eminently readable survey of current literature published during the present "season." The editorial survey—"Last Month" is devoted to the budget debate, the various Provincial Conferences and to the considerations arising out of the *Punjabee* case."

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

"GRUPCHAT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The word "Grupchat" must appear strange to most people. No dictionary that I am aware of notes it. It is specially in the province of Yule and Burnell's "Hobson-Jobson," that most delightful glossary of Anglo-Indian terms. But it is not to be found there nor in any other Anglo-Indian dictionary like Mr. Whitworth's. Yet it ought to be there, as it is used occasionally by old Anglo-Indian writers. As an instance, the following passage may be quoted from Colonel Broughton's "Letters from a Mahratta Camp" written in 1809 and published in a volume in 1813, especially as it also explains the term :—"Some of the people of the "Jinsee," which could not be brought up in consequence of an immense gun, called "Grupchat," sticking fast in the jungle, were killed by the Goojers. The name of this gun is peculiarly appropriate; it is a Mahratta word and signifies 'the remover of difficulties,' and whenever any difficulties occur in consequence of a bad road, the passage of a river etc., it is sure to be left behind and detain the army for a day or two." (p. 43).

I do not think "Grupchat" is a Mahratta word and signifies 'the remover of difficulties,' as is said here. It is very likely a corruption by the Mahrattas of the English word 'grapeshot.' The fire from this gun was something like grapeshot, as will be seen from the following passage in which Broughton mentions it again in his work :—"I mentioned to you in one of my former letters a large unwieldy gun called 'Grupchat'; the other morning I rode to a small rocky hill, from which I had a complete view of the fort of Doonee, the trenches &c., and observed several people, belonging to the park, loading a small cart with loose round stones which, upon enquiry, I found were designed as a load for 'Grupchat'. Two cart-loads are put into the gun at once, with eighteen pounds of powder; and it is then fixed at an angle of about 76 degrees and thus rains down a shower of stones upon the heads of the besieged and the roofs of their houses—a very adequate remuneration for the expense and trouble of dragging about such an unwieldy machine in all the seasons of the year." (Page 87-88.)

The word "Grupchat" is used in the vernaculars, especially Gujarati, to denote extreme exaggeration in the conversation of a person; and this word is certainly a corruption of the English 'grapeshot': When a man is exaggerating in the vernacular slang he is said to fire a gun. When he is exaggerating outrageously he is said to fire a gun with grapeshot in it. Very likely the word "Grupchat" used for big cannon, is also a corruption of 'grapeshot.' If so, the English word returns in a corrupted native form almost disguised as an Indian term, to the English vocabulary.—Yours, &c.,

R. P. KARKARIA.

THE RANGOON "CHURCH SUIT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 20th April there is a telegraphic despatch under the caption, "A Church Suit," from a Rangoon correspondent, which seriously reflects upon the Mission referred to. I refrain from impugning the motives that inspired your correspondent in sending you such a manifestly *ex parte* account of the court case which you published; for I must charitably assume that he was ignorant of the facts which the Mission as defendant was prepared to submit had the case gone on. One would have more confidence, however, in his *bona fides* had he taken even a little trouble to get at the facts constituting the case of the Mission which did not come before the court owing to the judge's dismissal of the case on technical grounds.

The Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church are too well-known throughout the Indian Empire for any of them to need vindication against the publication of a one-sided and very imperfect version of a court case. I am extremely reluctant in the present instance to intrude upon your space with explanations which are entirely superfluous and unnecessary for the satisfaction of those to whom the plaintiff contractor and his solicitor, on the one hand, and the representatives of the Mission, on the other hand, are personally known. But in view of the pains taken to give widespread circulation to the utterly misleading version of the case to which I am compelled to take exception, it seems proper to present the salient facts of the case, to counteract and correct the erroneous impression conveyed to your readers by the despatch which appeared in your columns. The facts, which I have elicited by careful inquiry, are as follows.

1. The Mohammedan contractor who brought the suit against the Mission, contracted to erect a school building at Thandaung, Burma, all work to be paid for at rates agreed upon in the contract, according to measurement. The contractor was paid right along as work was done and measured, though there was much delay owing to his failure to pay his workmen promptly. All his receipts for payments made to him were filed with the records of the case before the court.

2. The contractor failed to fulfil and deliberately abandoned his contract before the work was completed, causing great embarrassment to the Mission. No action was taken against him for breach of contract, simply because the Mission was unwilling to engage in litigation, though it was quite understood that there was a clear case against him. The work on the school building was completed by others after serious delay and under great difficulties, owing to new arrangements with contractors having to be made at a late stage of the building operations.

3. There was a dispute between the Mission and contractor concerning a claim advanced by him for some extra work. The amount, only Rs. 380, happened to be written down in figures only on a bill form handed to the Lady Superintendent of the school by the contractor. This lady, residing permanently at Thandaung, kept all the accounts and paid all the bills. On the same day, instead of paying him the Rs. 380 claimed for extra work, she paid him on account a larger sum of Rs. 500, but allowed him to retain the bill form on which the 380 had been written. The defence was prepared to prove not only this, but also to show that the original Rs. 380 had been transformed into Rs. 1,380 by the delightfully simple process of prefixing a figure 1 to the 380! Had the case been tried upon its merits, it would have been established beyond all doubt that an impudent and rather clumsy forgery had been committed by somebody, for the inserted figure 1, as I am credibly informed, can readily be recognised by the veriest non-expert as being in a different handwriting from the original and in different ink! The services of your Superintendent Sloan may yet be needed to unravel this mystery.

4. Two Mohammedans, themselves contractors, were brought in by the plaintiff to measure certain work, in regard to which the Mission declined to accept his measurements. The fact that these men, the contractor's own umpires, accepted the Mission measurements instead of his, speaks for itself.

5. There was not the remotest desire on the part of any one connected with the Mission to evade responsibility or take refuge from a just obligation in a legal technicality. The Mission very naturally declined to be imposed upon by means of a wicked forgery and refused to aknowledge fictitious claims. In the preliminary discussion between opposing counsel and the court, it was decided by the judge that the "Burma Mission," against which the suit had been filed, had no legal entity, not being incorporated, and he therefore summarily dismissed the suit with costs. Singularly enough, the plaint refused to renew the suit against the Mission representatives personally, who were officially in a position and quite prepared to meet all responsibility in the matter.

6. One of the parties to the suit, the Rev. Dr. F. B. Price, has been for many years an honoured and respected representative of the Church to which he belongs, and all who know him are well assured that he is wholly incapable of shirking any legitimate responsibility or evading a proper obligation. The insinuation that he removed to Calcutta to evade this paltry suit is simply preposterous. The undersigned, in his official capacity in charge of the Burma Mission, had determined upon the transfer of Dr. Price to Calcutta, and the transfer was actually effected, long before he ever heard that this suit had been instituted.

7. The apparently innocent suggestion in your correspondent's despatch, that the suit for the small amount of Rs. 1,380 (he states it incorrectly as Rs. 1,300), was simply a test case in order to pave the way for a suit for a large amount due the contractor, may be appropriately characterised as a cunningly devised untruth. The only matter in dispute is that of the Rs. 1,380, in regard to which, I repeat, the Mission is prepared to prove that an impudent bungling forgery was committed by somebody at present unknown.

Regretting the necessity which compels me to ask for so much of your space to explain the inside facts of a matter trivial in itself, but of which, for some reason or other, it has been sought to make large capital,

Yours, &c.

J. E. ROBINSON.

Bishop's House, Calcutta, 29th.

I the Methodist Episcopal Church, in charge of the Burma Mission Conference.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. *Trieste* left Kobe for Bombay on the morning of the 7th instant.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer *Ceylon Maru* left Colombo for Bombay on 6th instant, and is due here on Friday, 10th inst.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

To-day (Wednesday's) game is between Wilson College and Bhusaval Gymkhana. Play will commence at 5-40 p.m. sharp on the Marine Lines Maidan.

The following will represent the Wilson College :—

M Vijayakar	Goal
R Spencer, W Alcock	Full backs
Mahtre, S Shete, Navalakar	Halves
R Mehta, G Mehta, D Kapadia, S Forbes, S Spencer	Forwards

Bhusaval Gymkhana have not sent in a list of their players.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

There will be a Sweepstakes on Saturday May 11th for Yachts of all classes and Sizes. Entrance Rs. 3 to go to prizes in proportion to number of entries.

Course. From Committee vessel to Sunk Rock, Port, thence to South Karanga buoy, Port, thence to Sunk Rock, Starboard, thence round No. 2 Course. Length of Course 9-6 miles. Start at 4 p.m.

BENGAL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

Won by the Dublin Mission at Hazaribagh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

The final game for the Bengal Challenge Shield was played last evening, between the Dublin Mission at Hazaribagh, and the Amateur Games Club of Calcutta, which resulted in a win for the former by three goals to nil.

MUSSOORIE POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSSOORIE, MAY 7.

The first match of the Mussoorie Polo Tournament was played last afternoon on the new and beautifully situated Mussoorie ground which, in spite of the late winter, is in capital order. The match was between the A and B teams of the Mussoorie Polo Club, and resulted in an easy win for the former by 13 goals to one. The sides were—

A Team :—Major Cameron, Captain Pinney and Mr Wells.

B Team :—Captain Steel, Captain Cook-Young and Mr. Little.

The Umpires were Captains Ridgeway and Melville, who placed themselves on the rocky crags overlooking the ground, whilst Captain Taylor officiated as the Mounted Referee.

The remaining teams to play are the 17th Lancers—a combination of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and two teams from the 2nd Goorkhas.

Some close and exciting matches are anticipated.

ALL-INDIA BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Open Boxing Tournament for all-India Intels Regimental Championship which attracted so much attention here last year is again to be held at Simr-Town Hall. It extends from the 11th to 17th June.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the Rovers' Foot-ball Club was held last evening at Pyrkes Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, Mr. W. Nicoll presiding. There was a fairly large attendance of members and others interested in the advancement of this Club. The Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. R. Sharp of Messrs. Tothill Sharp and Co., read the report and presented the accounts of the Club for the year ending 30th April 1907.

Mr. A. R. Sharp, the Honorary Secretary, read the following report :—The last season was not a very successful one on the point of games won in the Harwood League, owing to the shortage of good playing members, the Rovers taking fifth place out of eight teams. We were also knocked out in the first round in the tournament. This result, however, must not be considered as unsatisfactory, as there was great interest taken in the games by several members and even where we lost we were never badly beaten. I trust, however, to see new blood this season and hope to see the Rovers well up. There was one unfortunate accident to one of our players, Mr. Lambert, who had his leg broken when playing against the Royal Scotts, and this player was in hospital for months after, resulting ultimately in his being discharged from the Army as he can only walk with the assistance of a stick. Considering the circumstances I took it upon myself to pay the poor man Rs. 300 to help him, and I trust the members will support me and sanction the amount as a very special case. The tournament, I think, can be considered a success. In saying this I do not wish the members to think I wish to praise myself. The success of last season was entirely due to the great skill and energy with which my predecessors have conducted the working of this tournament and all its arrangements, especially do I wish to emphasize this remark with regard to Mr Hogan, whom I acted for last season. I am sure very few of you realise what it means to run a tournament of this nature, and I simply stepped into a well-used pair of shoes, with practically everything arranged. I wish to dwell a little longer on this point, because I believe I have received undue credit for last year's tournament. Gentlemen, I assure you each year we learn something new, and each year there are improvements and no doubt, and I sincerely hope you will find 1907 a considerable improvement on 1906. We had in all 16 teams, and the result was as you know after two draws left the Royal Scots winners and the East Lancs. the runners up. With the silver medals for the runners up we last year accepted the very fine shield presented to us by Messrs. Dewars, and it was very much aparaciated. We likewise had two cups presented for running competitions held during the interval, one from Mr. Hugh Symons and the other from "The Sporting Age." Both cups were won by the Telegraph men, and silver medals presented by Messrs. Leach and Welbourn were won by the Rovers team for second place. Being also treasurer it likewise falls on my shoulders to give a report on the accounts of the Club. The state of our finances, I am glad to say, is flourishing. We started this season with Rs. 1,318-3-3, to our credit. Our collections amounted Rs. 6,177-7-3, and with last year's balance of Rs. 547-1-6, gave us Rs. 6,724-8-9 and against this I have expended Rs. 5,406-5-6. There are perhaps one or two items which some of you might wish to comment on, and I will be glad to explain anything now. In conclusion, I wish to thank all those who gave me such valuable assistance in carrying out the duties last season without which I could never have succeeded.

After the report was read, Mr. D. R. Bett objected to a very large amount being spent on the annual dinner. He contended that the expenses in this direction should be curtailed, maintaining at the same time on the absolute necessity of having such dinners. Mr. F. Hogan, on the other hand, in a very spirited address owelt on the advantage of such social function and pointed out that unless annual dinners are held, the Club was not likely to attract the attention of its members. He, therefore, moved for the adoption of the report which was unanimously carried.

The Chairman said that before proceeding with the next item of business, namely, the election of office-bearers, he would particularly ask the audience to thank Mr. Sharp for the very great diligence and attention with which he has discharged the onerous duties of a Secretary. He said that the success which the Club had achieved for the last twelve months was entirely due to his indefatigable industry and perseverance. After recording a vote of thanks to Mr. Sharp, the election of office-bearers was proceeded with.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russel was re-elected President; Mr. Hogan appointed as Secretary and Mr. Sharp, Treasurer of the Club. During Mr. Sharp's absence from Bombay, Mr. Nicoll was appointed to act for him.

The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BY THE WAY.

MIDLETON.

VISCOUNT MIDLETON'S title is taken from a little town romantically situated by Cork Harbour, and which originated in a Cistercian abbey. It was the "middle town" between Cork and Youghal—hence its name—and here Sir Thomas Brodrick, of Surrey, who was appointed "Surveyor, Estimator, and Extensor-General of Ireland" in 1660, obtained considerable grants of land. Sir St. John Brodrick, having also settled here during the troubles of 1641, had obtained still larger grants for his services in the South of Ireland. He built the town, and obtained a charter for it from Charles II., conferring upon him the castles and lands of the district. Midleton was also constituted a Parliamentary borough, which was entirely controlled by the lord of the manor, who received £15,000 for its abolition at the time of the Union in 1800.

THE PRIMROSE OF PALINURUS.

Londoners, exasperated by the disappearance from their woodlands of the primrose, so ludicrously associated with Lord Beaconsfield, will find grim consolation in the report that botanists are exterminating the pretty Primrose of Palinurus, on the wild Italian promontory from which the scientific name (Primula Palinuri) is derived. This primrose, as an Irishman might say, is really a cowslip. It has bright yellow flowers, with a cowslip-like perfume, and funnel-shaped corolla, disposed in a drooping "umbel." Cape Palinuro, the sole haunt of this cowslip-primrose, preserves the legend of that sleepy helmsman of Aeneas for whose fatal "forty winks" a lame supernatural explanation is furnished by Virgil.

THE RAILWAY TERMINUS OF THE FUTURE

The plans of the new terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the lower part of New York indicate a structure very different from those to which we are accustomed. For one thing, the substitution of electricity for steam as a motive-power makes the conventional large shed, with high arched roof, no longer necessary. For another, the line, entering the city through a tunnel under the Hudson River, lies below the surface level like our own underground railway. That part of the terminal building, therefore, which is to be erected above ground is to be a skyscraper of twenty-two stories, consisting entirely of offices. The whole block will accordingly be of a much more compact nature than anything previously known.

ADVICE GRATIS.

Every doctor, according to the *British Medical Journal*, has had unpleasant experiences of the economical-minded person who takes advantage of a casual meeting at the dinner-table or elsewhere to importune him for counsel as to his ailments. It is not always easy to get rid of these pests. Abernethy was, as we know, equal to the occasion when a wealthy alderman whom he met at a friend's house recited his catalogue of woes, ending up with the question, "What should I take?" The reply was "Take advice!" A French doctor recently rid himself in an equally ingenious manner of a patient who sought to impose on his good nature. He was accosted one afternoon on a crowded boulevard by a lady notorious for this practice. She at once began to tell of her afflictions, making particular complaint of pain in the hypogastric region. To which the doctor gravely replied "My dear madam, I must examine you. Be good enough to take off your things!"

NEW ACTORS ON AN OLD STAGE.

The Agrarian Reform meeting to be held at Drury Lane Theatre, will not be the first assembly gathered at the historic play house for promoting, by political means, the social welfare of the English masses. Just sixty-four years ago, on March 15, 1843, within the same walls, took place the earliest of the really successful London demonstrations of the Anti-Corn Law League. The occasion is the more memorable from the fact that Daniel O'Connell, for some time more than wavering in his allegiance to Free Trade towered, physically as well as oratorically above all the speakers on the stage against Protection. A casual utterance of Peel's had, it was thought, inspired Punch's description of the Liberator as "the great beggar-man." Now, however, O'Connell had forgiven this, and was preparing to support the erewhile leader of Conservative protestantism, whom he had formerly nicknamed "Orange-Peel."

FLIES AND DISEASE.

We quoted recently the results of some experiments, which showed that the common house-fly was often a disseminator of disease. The "Lancet" this week mentions that one of the most active enemies of the fly is the common wasp, and the wholesale destruction of these insects which is carried out in some places is likely to result in a plague of flies. Still, even in towns, where wasps are scarce, much, our contemporary adds, may be done to keep down the number of flies by careful attention to the removal of organic matter in ashpits and other places, a course recommended by the health committee of Liverpool. As a matter of fact, in the ordinary household there should never be any organic matter in the ashpit, and as a rule all household organic waste can be burned in the kitchen fire.

SAME REMARKABLE AUCTION SALES.

Sensational as are the sums realised by the sale of Mrs. Lewis-Hill's treasures at Christie's, the total proceeds, as well as most of the individual prices, will fall far short of those realised at the historic Hamilton sale a quarter of a century ago, at which, in seventeen days, articles were knocked down of a value little short of £400,000—a figure which throws all other Christie records completely into the shade. At this record-breaking auction one secretaire was sold for £9,450 and another for £4,620; three writing tables brought £6,000, £5,500, and £3,200 respectively; and a pair of armoires changed hands for £12,075. Among other great sales at Christie's, at least half a dozen have realised six figures, and two—the Gillott and Manley Hall sales—have exceeded £150,000; while—the closest parallel to the present sale—the collection of Mrs. Lyon Stephens, once known to fame as Mlle. Duvernay, the dancer, realised over £134,000, towards which plate and jewels contributed £16,766.

SECRETARIES TO THE AGENTS-GENERAL.

Little is seen or heard during the present Colonial "boom" in London of the permanent heads of the Colonial Government Offices in London. The Agent-Generalship is a political post, and the Permanent Secretary is invariably a man of wide business and official experience on this and the other side. Some of them are C. M. G.'s, some are Oxford men, and two at least have been called to the Bar. In the Colonial Office List these hardworking but unobtrusive officials are designated as Assistant or Deputy-Agents-General, and they play no small part in determining the position of their Colonies, financially and commercially, in England.

JOWETT AND MARK TWAIN.

Mr. Andrew Lang, in the *Albany Review*, tells of his first acquaintance with Mark Twain. It was memorable, he says, because it illustrated varieties in the sense of humour: I was then (says Mr. Lang) an undergraduate returning from Scotland to Oxford in the same railway carriage with my friend and tutor, Mr. Jowett; later the renowned Master of Balliol. I brought at a bookstall a cheap little paper covered book (not impossible pirated) "The Celebrated Jumping Frog," by Mark Twain. I opened it and my conduct for half an hour was highly unbecoming a person in statu pupilli who, accompanied by a leader in philosophy and theology, was returning to studious cloisters. I shrieked and exploded with laughter my eyes were filled with idle tears of pure mirth; my gestures were convulsive and when I had reached Finis I handed the volume to Mr. Jowett. He read through it with perfect solemnity combined with disapproval and restored it to me without a word. The Master adds Mr. Lang, had humour enough for a whole University; yet he did not see the fund of "The Celebrated Jumping Frog."

A PHONY TENNYSON.

Break, break, break
My phone connexions—See!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

O well for the telephone girl
That she's only in reach of my shout;
O well for the manager, too,
That his lies cannot be found out.

And the terrible breaks go on,
To the ruin of business hopes;
But O for a chance to revenge myself
On the telephone central "dopes!"

Break, break, break
And I rave most bootlesslee!
But the tender grace of a placid mind
Will never come back to me.

New York Mail.

THERE has been delivered at the offices of the Women's Social and Political Union in Clements Inn a letter from Western Australia, addressed to "Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson, female Suffragette, England." It contained a poem which was published years ago in an Australian paper, and the writer suggests that, as he is sixty-nine years old and stiff with rheumatics, the poem should be printed in England and sold and that one-third of the proceeds should be sent to him and the remainder be devoted to the Women's Social and Political Union.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH].

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Rain was reported this morning only from Trivandrum, Port Blair and the coast of Burma. The chief feature of the present weather is the low temperature in Northwest India and the largeness of the area over which the skies are clear.

In Burma, Port Blair and Diamond Island report each a ½ inch of rain and Moulmein 1 inch. The skies are nearly clear in the north, but moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

In the northeast of India and Orissa, cloud has decreased in Assam and only a few stations report cloud this morning. The air is drier than usual in the western half of the division while the temperature is nearly normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies remain clear and humidity is below normal while the temperature continues lower than usual.

In Northwest India, the skies are clear except for a light cloud in the extreme north. The air is drier than usual in Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana and the weather continues cooler than usual, especially in the northern districts.

In the Peninsula, Trivandrum had a ½ inch of rain and light to moderate cloud is reported from the south, while humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

Dry weather is likely to continue in the whole of India with the possible exception of Burma, Assam and the south of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of brometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 7th May, 1907, was 29,820. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The hight of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13ft. at 8 a. m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, 7TH MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st May to date.
Bushire	29·941	SW	8	86·2	72·6	71	....	3·90	—0·79
Jask	29·928	Calm	12	92·8	78·6	80	....	9·79	plus 1·78
Muscat							....	....	....
Aden							....	....	....
Lahore	29·793	N	4	97·4	66·7	35	....	2·90	+2·10
Sirsa	29·804	WNW	7	99·3	69·8	38	....	2·32	+0·28
Delhi	29·807	WNW	4	98·7	72·5	45	....	5·03	+1·89
Agra	29·821	SW	3	100·0	77·0	44	....	4·66	+3·02
Cawnpore	29·786	W	4	102·9	68·7	31	....	3·64	+1·58
Allahabad	29·765	SW	5	102·1	68·9	33	....	4·35	+2·31
Jhansi	29·827	Calm	5	103·3	74·1	50	....	4·99	+2·30
Jacobabad	29·863	NNW	4	100·1	68·8	24	....	0·95	—0·21
Karachi	29·8.8	NNW	10	95·9	72·7	43	....	2·12	+0·51
Jeypore	29·831	NNE	6	99·2	71·4	44	....	4·44	+2·56
Ajmere	29·847	NE	6	98·4	75·0	34	....	3·93	+1·45
Deesa	29·807	E	8	107·3	68·4	9	....	2·31	+1·39
Ahmedabad	29·817	NNW	6	107·1	78·2	12	....	0·21	—0·28
Bhuj	29·845	NNW	4	100·6	70·6	44	....	1·40	+0·91
Jamnagar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dwarka	29·857	WNW	16	83·2	77·7	77	....	1·97	....
Rajkot	29·826	NW	7	102·4	70·40	30	....	0·99	+0·42
Bhavnagar Para.	29·860	NW	10	104·1	74·0	72	....	1·36	+0·78
Veraval	29·836	NW	14	92·6	74·6	71	....	0·02	—0·68
Neemuch	29·753	NNE	4	96·0	63·7	18	....	0·67	—0·72
Indore	29·768	NE	4	99·6	64·1	24	....	0·43	—0·62
Saugor	29·808	SE	4	92·1	73·0	4	....	2·24	+0·76
Jubbulpore	29·809	WNW	3	102·0	69·3	28	....	0·86	+0·18
Hoshangabad	29·810	NNE	3	98·5	70·0	30	....	1·37	+0·37
Nagpur	29·808	SE	4	106·2	70·1	21	....	2·41	+1·16
Balpur	29·760	NNE	4	104·3	73·2	21	....	0·28	+0·76
Nagpur	29·794	NE	7	104	75·6	11	....	0·60	+0·48
Amraoti	29·790	NNE	5	104·9	71·6	20	....	0·79	+0·49
Akola	29·792	O	2	107·6	69·4	33	....	0·04	+1·62
Surat	29·814	NE	3	102·2	73·0	54	....	0·13	—0·18
Malegaon	29·791	WNW	3	104·2	69·3	56	....	0·18	+0·48
Bombay	29·800	N	15	92·2	78·4	57	....	0·33	+0·43
Poona	29·834	W	8	103·0	67·8	49	....	2·18	+1·05
Ahmednagar	29·814	NNW	4	107·0	68·0	16	....	0·23	plus 4·43
Aurangabad	29·813	W	11	102·7	74·2	27	....	0·20	....
Sholapur	29·753	NE	11	105·7	76·0	21	....	4·37	plus 1·89
Ratnagiri	29·793	NNE	17	88·6	75·9	35	....	0·48	—0·26
Bijapur	29·783	NNW	4	102·2	77·7	50	....	7·14	plus 4·47
Belgaum	29·745	Calm	25	94·6	69·6	37	....	4·10	—0·28
Mormugao	29·797	S	9	89·3	78·9	68	....	1·36	—0·99
Karwar	29·793	Calm	3	90·3	77·5	88	....	4·98	plus 3·04
Mangalore	29·811	Calm	3	91·9	82·4	63	....	7·94	plus 2·71
Calicut	29·806	W	11	91·7	77·4	79	....	14·79	plus 7·87
Cochin	29·811	ENE	8	92·3	74·7	77	0·02	21·24	plus 3·39
Bangalore	29·825	S	6	92·6	66·2	23	....	3·56	plus 2·19
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·781	O	1	102·3	71·7	31	....	3·87	plus 3·14
Masulipatam	29·793	SSE	6	93·6	78·6	86	....	13·45	plus 4·43
Bellary	29·783	WNW	4	106·0	75·7	34	....	5·21	plus 1·86
Cuddapah	29·745	W	4	104·0	77·9	44	....	3·92	—0·18
Madras	29·790	SSW	6	96·9	78·9	79	....	13·13	plus 1·67
Coimbatore	29·815	SW	3	96·4	72·83	....	....	4·31	—3·48
Trichinopoly

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE collectors of literary parallelisms may read with interest a couple of extracts from an Armenian poet of the Middle Ages which are quoted by a reviewer in the "Athenæum." From the writings of Koutchak, of whom almost nothing is known, but it is practically certain that he flourished not later than the fourteenth century, the following passages are selected for admiration:—

"I would cry to the sea, Let thy waters be turned to ink. Give for pens all the reeds of all the shore: all the priests, the monks, the learned, together might write, but could never make plain all the sufferings that are in my heart."

"I met her on the path. Her face shone like the rose—like the rose when in early morn the sun strikes her, and she casts off her dull green dress to put on her red robe."

Even in a bald prose version these are beautiful ideas. But it does not seem to have occurred to the reviewer that they bear a close resemblance to some well-known English poems. The second, of course, is simply Burns's

"O my luve's like a red, red rose That's newly sprung in June."

The first reminds us, in its essential idea, of the wonderful lines beginning.

"If all the pens that ever poets held" which Mr. Swinburne selected from Marlowe as approaching the high water mark of English poetry. Perhaps it comes still nearer to the wellknown lines beginning.

"If all the skies were paper and all the seas were ink."

The assiduous hunter of the plagiarist will find himself in a quandary here. It is certain that Koutchak had not read Marlowe or Burns and it is in the highest degree unlikely that either of these poets had read Koutchak—"Phœbus! what a name! The moral, of course, is that there is a certain rather limited stock of poetical ideas which occur independently to writers in all ages and lands, and that the cry of "plagiarism" is frequently overdone.

CATALOGUES.

It has been well said that "the supreme virtue of a bookseller is to issue a catalogue." Of couree there are catalogues and catalogues; they range from the famous lists of Mr. Quaritch down to the ill-printed and illiterate pamphlets which some booksellers continue to turn out as a warning to the possible customer. A vary high place must be given to Messrs. Sotheram, whose periodical book-lists are always welcome to the collector, and who have just sent us a special catalogue which is calculated to make the mouth of the imbecunious amateur water vainly. The value of the 595 items noted in this "Bibliotheca Pretiosa" amounts to something like £40,000, and their literary interest is great enough to deserve special mention in this column. The central feature of the collection is an unusually fine set of the four Folio editions of Shakspere, tall and choice copies, of which the Third Folio is probably the finest in existence. This set is priced at £7,000, or £3,000 below the record price at which a similar set recently crossed the Atlantic. It is rare to find a complete set of the four Shakspere Folios in such excellent condition as is attributed to these books; as a rule they have suffered from the wear and tear of readers, and some portion has to be restored in facsimile which is only the case here with four letters on the last page of the First Folio and some of the marginal rulings on the last page of the Second. That is why the price given for such a set seems to be a good deal higher than the separate value of the volumes which make it up, though the recent jump in the auction price of the First Folio goes far to make things balance.

PARADISE LOST EDITIONS.

Another interesting item in this catalogue is the set of various issues of "Paradise Lost," of which the title-pages to the first four are given in facsimile. According to Lowndes, the first edition of this immortal poem was issued with eight different title pages; bibliographers do not quite agree as to the accuracy of this statement, bnt there is no doubt that there were a number of title-pages, all slightly differing from one another. Of course the first edition can easily be distinguished from the second by the fact that the poem was in it divided into only ten books; the present arrangement in twelve was added in the second edition. In the first two title-pages we are offered "A Poem Written in Ten Books by John Milton," the only difference being in the type of the author's name. The next two speak of "A Poem in Ten Books, the author J. M.," or "John Milton." The reason for these minute differences has not been definitely ascertained. Milton's blindness makes it improbable that he had any voice in the matter. Probably Messrs. Sotheran are not far wrong when they say that "it is no credit to English literary taste, even if we make every allowance for Milton's unpopularity as a regicide and the apologist of Parliamentary oppression and intolerance, that it took three years, *after taxing all the publishers in genuity in dishing up old issues as new*, to sell out the first edition of 1,300 copies of the greatest English epic poem." The words italicised probably explain the variety of title-pages: one bookseller ought to understand another. Lastly, we may mention a matchless set of the first five editions of Walton's "Compleat Angler" and first editions of his lives, most of which were presentation copies to the author's friends, and contain his autograph. Here is an example of the graceful and dignified way in which the offering was made:—"To my most worthy and Honoured friend Mrs. Digbie be this presented from your most humble servant Izaak Walton." As such things go, the set does not seem dear at a thousand pounds.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS LATE.

It is nearly two hundred years since the death of Mat Prior, as he is contempararies fondly called him, and yet we are eagerly expecting a new work from his pen. It is announced that the edition of Prior's miscellaneous works, which is speedly to appear in the admirable series of "Cambridge English Classics," will contain the contents of that unpublished volume of Prior's manuscript which was withheld from the press by the old Duchess of Portland because "she could not bear to see her old friend criticised and censured by such people as the critical reviewers." This volume was read in manuscript by many literary persons in the eighteenth century, and uniformly praised by them. Even Pope, who was a little inclined to be jealous of Prior's fame, admitted that the "Dialogues of the Dead" were very good. There are four of these imaginary conversations, of which the most interesting are probably those between Locke and Montaigne, Oliver Cromwell and his Porter, the Vicar of Dray and Sir Thomas More. It will be very interesting to see how Prior acquitted himself in this ingenious species of literature, and one is delighted to learn that the treasures of Longleat have at last yielded to the spell of Mr. A. R. Waller. Another volume in the same series is to contain the prose writings of Samuel Butler, of which it is stated that the greater part are now printed for the first time. The "Characters," of course, have already been given to the world in the volumes which Thyer, keeper of the Chetham Library at Manchester, published with the Tonsons a century and a half ago. But the latest editor of "Hudibras" tells us that the folio volumes which are preseved in the British Museum contain a good deal of matter which has not hitherto been printed, and this, no doubt, will supply much of Mr. Waller's material. We still quote "Hudibras," though few of us can boast of having read through that ence-celebrated satire; but who knows the "Characters" in this generation? We have only praise for a series which thus adds to the knowledge of classical writers in place of being content to reprint well-known works for the hundredth time.

THE PATH OF MYSTICISM.

"L' Intelligence des Fleurs" marks perhaps a further stage on the path towards mysticism which has always attracted M. Maurice Maeterlinck as a magnet does iron. Although his ostensible object is to set forth the wonderful instinct displayed by orchids and other flowers in attracting insects, in producing, as he says, balloons and aeroplanes for the transport of their young, and in seeking the sun, it is evident that he, like all mystics, would wish to explain this by attributing to them a kind of informing spirit or fetich which directs their movements as those of a man are directed by his will or mind. Into the grounds of this preconceived idea one need not here enter, except to notice that it forms the belief of the lowest savages; but it is difficult to praise too highly the literary skill with which M. Maeterlinck makes the dry bones of botany live. He certainly makes a good literary point, too, when he remarks that the ancients seem to have had a predilection for the strongest scents, such as musk, myrrh, and incense, and that it is seldom we read in classical poetry of the scent of flowers. In this, he says, they are imitated by the modern peasant, who is seldom to be seen smelling a violet or a rose. It may be so, and M. Maeterlinck, writing—happy man that he is!—from a quarter of Provence where, he tells us, the peasant has given up agriculture, strictly so called, and has betaken himself instead to the cultivation of miles of anemones, gilliflowers, narcissus, hyacinths, and tuberoses, certainly ought to know. Yet here in England the countryman certainly loves a bit of garden filled with wallflowers, roses, and other sweet-scented flowers, and it may be noticed that a person who is accustomed to breathe a really balmy atmosphere every day does not want to be always smelling flowers, as do we whose olfactory organs are only refreshed by the odours provided for us by the paternal care of the County Council and the yet more awful disinfectants they use to sweeten them.

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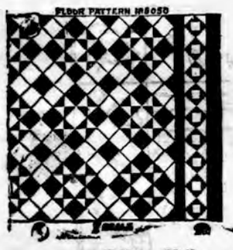

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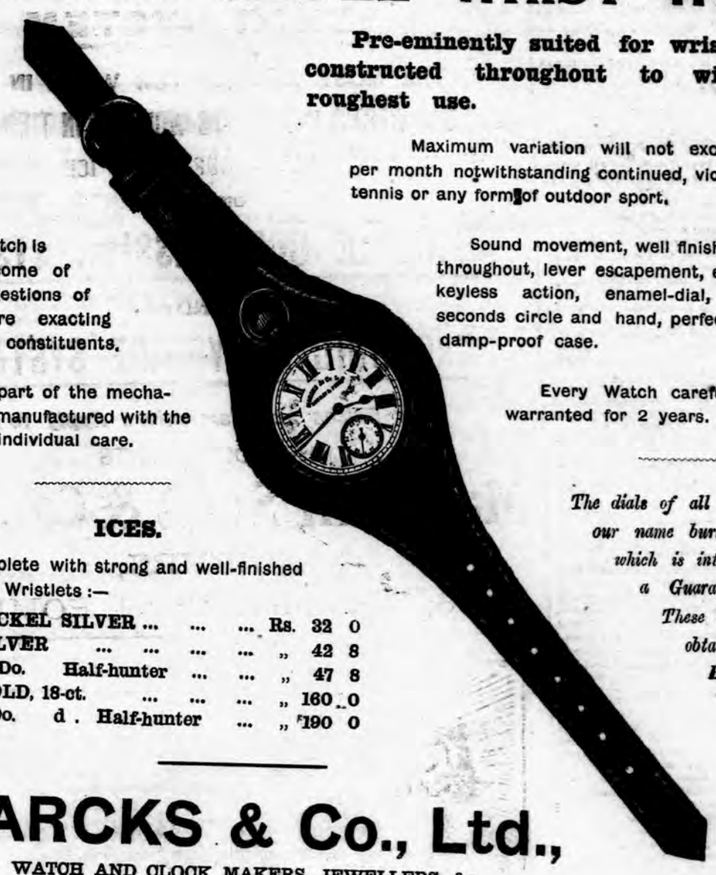

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